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VOL. XXIII NO. 3 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Assembly To Open With Adjournment Motion?

Safe And Seasoned Men As Govt. Nominees

FAMILIAR FACES ALL

Sarma Elbows Out Ranga Iyer In Nomination Race

Though 400 persons were competing for the 13 nominated seats, including several M.L.As who did not elect to stand for election, the Viceroy's choice has gone exclusively to the old lot, probably on the ground that they are a well-tried and seasoned group.

According to our Delhi correspondent, "There is no change in the personnel and the faces are all familiar. The debating talents of most of them are known only to the Government, but their ability as voting units is well known.

OLD WHIPS FOR NEW JOB

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

All speculations regarding the nomination of non-official members to the Assembly by the Government have been set at rest by the publication to-day of 13 names supplied by the Government.

Till the close of the last Assembly, the Frontier Province was represented in the House by a nominated member, but the Frontier has been given a Legislative Council of its own, and Dr Khan Sahib (Congressman) has been elected to the Assembly from that Province.

The number of nominated members has been reduced from 14 to thirteen. All the same, Nawab Ahmad Nawazkhan, who was nominated to the last Assembly to watch the interests of the people of the Frontier has been re-nominated. But to represent what particular interest, it is difficult to say. Otherwise, there is no change in the list and the faces are all familiar. The debating talents of most of them are known only to Government but their ability as voting units is well-known.

HIS VOW OF SILENCE

Sir Jawhar Singh has not spoken even once in he Assembly, and he has been nominated consecutively. I do not think that he will break his silence in the next Assembly either. He got his Knighthood last year for the reason widely known here, that he was the only member who attended all the sittings of the Assembly.

Sir Satyacharan Mukherji who got his Knighthood last year had been successful as the Deputy Whip of the Government in the last Assembly, and in consideration of this fact, he has been re-nominated. But what will be his success in the Assembly of Congressmen remains to be seen.

Nawab Allabux Khan Tiwana, who got the title of Nawab only two days ago and was the Assistant Whip of the Government in the last Assembly has also been re-nominated for the same reason. In his case also it will be found difficult to present an equally good record as Assistant Whip in the coming Assembly.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah has been again nominated, though there were some in the field contesting the seat. Thus the interest of the Depressed Classes, on whose behalf he signed the Poona Pact, in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, will be carefully watched.

VICTORY FOR SARMA.

Mr R. S. Sarma who has also been re-nominated was at one time on the point of being elbowed out by Mr. C. S. Rangaier; but he has managed to retain his seat. Whether he will watch the interests of journalists, or of Bengal or Madras in particular, it is difficult to say

Mr. N. M. Joshi's re-nomination for the fifth time to watch the interests of Labour, even though Mr. V. V. Giri (Congressman) has been returned and can speak for Labour goes to the credit of Sir Frank Noyce who loves to hear the Labour view-point fully thrashed out by its leading exponents.

Sir Henry Gidney has also been nominated for the fifth time to represent the Anglo-Indian community.

Captain Shermohd Khan and Dr. D'Souza on behalf of the Indian Christian community are all familiar faces, though in respect of the last-named, there was recently an attempt made to oust him from his seat and replace him by another.

Lastly, there is Rao Bahadur Chaudhry Lalchand; but to represent what special interests is a thing known only to Government. He succeeded the late Mr. K. C. Roy in September 1931; but he is not a journalist.

The fourteenth name in the last Assembly Nomination List, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, has been struck off in preference evidently to Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan of Dera Ismail Khan, though there is an elected representative from the Frontier in the person of Dr. Khan.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed has not been taken in again, probably because he voted once against the Government on the amendment to the Army Act. He is a retired official from Lucknow.

NOMINATION LIST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

The Associated Press understands that the following have been nominated as non-Official members of the Legislative Assembly:—

Sir Jowahir Singh, Sir Satyacharan Mukherjee, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Mr. R. S. Sarma, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. R. D Dalal, Dr. De Souza, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lalchand, Captain Shermuhamed Khan, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Nawab Malik Allah Baksh Khan Tiwana, Sir Henry Gidney and Mr. L. C. Buss (representing Associated Chambers).

It will be seen that all members are re-nominated, the only exception being in the case of Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, who drops out, as one of the nominated seats has been replaced by the elected seat given to the Frontier Province.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD WAGE DISPUTE

Sardar Patel Advises Mill-Owners To Give Up Suicidal Policy

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Vice-President of the Millowners' Association and Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai, Secretaries of the Labour Association, saw Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and explained their respective points of view regarding the growing tension between Capital and Labour in Ahmedabad.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel advised the Millowners to bring about an amicable settlement through arbitration.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said:—

"I hope and trust that the Millowners of Ahmedabad will not adopt the suicidal course of evading the principle of arbitration which has been accepted for the last 15 years and which has brought peace and prosperity to the city and by which they have been able to amass considerable wealth. I do not believe that the combined wisdom of the Millowners of Ahmedabad will not be able to overcome the apparent difficulties. If they will abide by the principle of arbitration all difficulties are bound to be solved amicably.—A. P.

MILLOWNER'S TACTICS FAIL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Though the Millowners' Association in their letter to the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union suggested to work the Mills for 56 hours upto Friday and four hours on Saturday and thus pay the workers only for half day on Saturday, none of the them seem to have taken to this suggestion, inasmuch as almost all the Mills worked yesterday for only nine hours, some by beginning the work early in the morning and stopping the work also early in the evening, while some began work at 8 in the morning and released workers at 6 in the evening as before.

It is stated that the management of the Arvind Mills whose operatives are not members of the Labour Union tried to exact 10 hours work by relieving half of the workers in the noon recess and continue the Mill with the other half who were to be relieved for recess after the first half resumed duty. This idea, it is stated, was not favoured by the workers who strongly refused to resume work and it is said for sometime there was lull, perhaps a lightning strike.

The workers however joined duty when they were assured that the contemplated scheme would not be put in operation. In the evening also there was some trouble as the Mill wanted to stop working as before but the workers are said to have left the premises soon after their nine hour day was completed.—United Press.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES BUDGET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Viceroy held a meeting of his Executive Council to-day. The Council will again meet to-morrow.

It is understood that various issues connected with Sir James Grigg's first Budget formed the subject of to-day's discussion.—United Press.

Oldest Catholic Archbishop Dead

(Special Cable)

WELLINGTON, Jan. 3.

Death occurred of Archbishop Redwood (95), the oldest Catholic Archbishop in the British Empire.

DISTINCT LOSS TO NATION

In Abhyankar A Brave & Intrepid Man Has Passed Away

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

The news of Mr. Abhayankar's death has cast a gloom over Mahatma Gandhi's camp. Gandhiji interviewed by the Associated Press representative, said:

"In Mr. Abhayankar a brave and interpid man has passed way. His death is a distinct loss to the nation. My own relations with him were growing day by day so intimate, that I feel like a personal loss his passing away."—A. P.

SINCERE FRIEND AND GREAT PATRIOT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of a statement, said: "I am extremely grieved to hear of Mr. Abhyankar's sad and untimely death. We have lost a sincere friend, and the country has lost a great patriot."

Satyamurti's Condolence

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has sent the following telegram to Dr. Deshmukh of Bombay:

"Please convey my heart-felt condolences to Mr. Abhyankar's family."—A. P.

Nation-wide Tributes to the late Mr. Abhyankar on page 16 & 8.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

An earthquake shock of very great intensity with the epicentral region probably in South Tibet, about 200 miles north of Mount Everest, was recorded by the Alipore Seismographs at 7/22 hours on the 1st instant.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTRY IN TROUBLOUS TIMES

Supporters' Mandate To Hon. Mr. Khaparde

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

According to the political correspondent of "Hitwada," the shadows over the C. P. Ministry are becoming vivid. It is reported that several members from Berar who belong to the Nationalist Party are getting uneasy over the policy of the Ministry regarding nominations to Local Bodies. The correspondent further believes that Mr. Khaparde, Minister, has now before him a programme of heavy and difficult work which alone can satisfy his supporters and which, if it is not taken in hand, might lead to some reaction on the fortunes of the Ministry in the coming session of the Council. He has been told that certain things have to be done and it remains to be seen how far he can do them."

ACID TEST FOR LIBERALS

Having Accepted Congress Position They Must Support It

JAMMU, Jan. 3.

"It is very encouraging that responsible Liberal organisations are expressing, after full and earnest considerations, opinions exactly equivalent in every respect to the resolutions of the Congress in regard to the proposed Constitutional Reforms" remarked Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in an interview to the "United Press," when approached to give his views on the Liberals' verdict at Poona on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report.

"The acid test is," Mr. Rajagopalachariar said, proceeding, "whether one prefers to remain as we are and struggle for real freedom and Self-Government to doing so under the proposed Constitution. The Liberals have accepted the Congress position in this respect.

"Satyagrahis engaged in direct action may be deemed incompetent to judge a voluminous Parliamentary Committee Report. They may also be charged with prejudice even where they might be credited with the necessary learning. But no one can make these charges against the Servants of India Society, or the [illegible] leaders, who met at Allahabad, Poona and came to the same conclusion as the Congress Working Committee did at Patna.

"Now that the Liberals have come to clear decision", suggested Mr. Rajagopalachariar, their duty is to throw in their lot with the Congress members of the Assembly in their action in regard to the Constitutional Reforms."—United Press.

SATYAMURTI SEES NO DIFFERENCE

Congress And Liberal Rejection Of J.P.C. Report

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

"It does my heart good to see that the National Liberal Federation, the only organised non-communal political party outside the Congress, has passed a resolution more or less identical with that passed by the Congress on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report," said Mr. S. Satyamurti, in an interview.

IN LINE WITH CONGRESS.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti said: "Between the Congress rejection of the Report and the Federation's resolution that it does not want any legislation based on the Joint Select Committee's Report there is no difference in substance at all. The Right Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri's speech makes the position perfectly clear. He spoke the strain which every Congressman will echo.

"Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, contrary to expectations, was also equally emphatic."—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will be visiting Nagpur about the first week of February to open a Khadi Bhandar of the All-India Spinners' Association at Sitabuldi.—United Press.

PUNJAB SOCIALISTS DEMAND ROY'S RELEASE

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 3.

At the general meeting of the Congress Socialist Party, Rawalpindi, a resolution asking the unconditional release of Mr M. N Roy was passed, keeping in view his serious illness.—United Press.

Will History Repeat Itself

SARAT BOSE ISSUE TO FORE

Historic Precedent Of Third Assembly Recalled

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Will there be an adjournment motion on the very day the Assembly meets? This is the question that is intriguing political circles here. That history will repeat itself is taken for granted. It was on the 21st January (the very day on which the new Assembly is to meet) in the year 1927 that the first public issue was discussed.

A Precedent

In the third Assembly then born was an adjournment motion wanting the attendance of the then detenu member, Mr. S. C. Mitra. Pundit Motilal moved and Mr. Jinnah and Lala Lajpatrai supported the motion which was carried by 64 to 66 votes.

Identical Question

Pundit Motilal's argument can be repeated almost verbatim today and also the late Sir Alexander Muddiman's point of view can be reaffirmed by Sir Henry Craik. And the Assembly may carry the division against Government in the same way as the third Assembly did.

There is one point, however, that arises out of the previous motion. The third Assembly met on the 19th and the adjournment motion was discussed on the 21st the day Mr. V. J. Patel was re-elected to the chair. If the same procedure is followed then the adjournment motion relating to Mr. Sarat Bose may not be discussed till the 24th when the President will be elected. There is, however, nothing in the rules to prevent the motion being discussed on the opening sitting on the 21st.

It is also argued that in case the motion is not made on the opening day, the delay of two or three days would not bar its discussion for the reason that the mover can legitimately claim that he could not be aware of the fact that Mr. Sarat Bose was not attending until the session had met and he waited for two or three days to see whether Mr. Bose did arrive. It seems, therefore, certain that history will repeat itself and that one of the first motions to be discussed in the Assembly will be the adjournment motion on Mr. Sarat Bose.

Summons both for the opening sitting of the Assembly and for the Viceroy's address have just been sent to Mr. Bose and will no doubt be served on him and he is expected to apply for permission to attend the Assembly. If Bengal refuses to let him attend the Assembly then the cause for adjournment motion will arise.

LINDY BABY TRIAL

Mrs. Lindberg Sees Accused For First Time

(Special Cable)

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 3.

The Jury in Hauptmann trial which was completed with the addition of an elderly carpenter and unemployed book-keeper, now consists eight men and four women. Mrs. Lindbergh who was present in the court, saw the accused for the first time.

FUTURE OF BURMA

Rev. Ottama Urges A.I.C.C Meeting In Rangoon

KALIMPONG, Jan. 3.

Reverend Ottama has issued a Press statement suggesting the holding of the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Rangoon. He says:—

"I have been trying since 1920 to get the authoritits of the Congress to hold a plenary session of the Congress in Burma, but that has not materialised yet. The most critical time for Burma has now arrived. Both the Simon Commission and the Joint Select Committee have mis-interpreted the definite opinion of the people in general of Burma against the Separation from India to suit Imperial interests. A sitting of the Congress Working Committee or the A.I.C.C. at Rangoon at this time is sure to lend strength to the anti-Separationists in their uphill fight against British Imperialistic and other vested interests."—United Press.

STOP PRESS:

LINDY BABY TRIAL SENSATION.

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 3.

"We are going to prove that the man who committed the crime sits in this very room" declared the young lawyer Wilentz opening the prosecution case in Lindbergh trial at the same time pointing to Hauptmann.

Detailing the case, Mr. Wilentz alleged that Hauptmann using the ladder, stole the baby. The ladder broke during the descent and the baby was killed.

Mr. Wilentz alleged that Hauptmann tore the baby's sleeping garment off for negotiating purposes.

The jury was horrified at Mr. Wilentz's description of the scene in the mortuary, when the baby's body was identified.

Hauptmann was motionless staring in front of him. Mrs. Lindbergh with head bowed and Mr. Lindbergh. Whose head was damp with perspiration.

At the end of Wilentz's speech, Counsel for defence demanded "mis-trial" on the ground that prosecution sought to influence the jury against the prisoner, but the Judges ruled the motion out.

Reports that Mr. Lindbergh was carrying revolver supported by bugle was observed under his left arm as he sat in court.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA APPEALS TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Jan. 3.

Abyssinia has appealed to the League of Nations under article 11 in connection with the fighting on the borders of Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland.—Reuter.

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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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Wanted:—Electrical and Mechanical Engineer on salary Rs. 150. Apply personally with certificates, Parker and Company, 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (3476).

Applications are invited from qualified candidates to be trained for posts of Assistants in the Spinning Department on the following scales:—(a) Salary Rs. 200/- per month for a candidate possessing good Hons. Degree of a recognised Foreign University in Spinning Technology. (b) Salary Rs. 90/- per month for a candidate possessing first class Hons. Degree in Arts, Science or Engineering of an Indian University. (c) Salary Rs. 50/- per month for a candidate possessing Hons. Diploma in Spinning of Victoria Technical Institute or a similar Institution. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, Jubilee Mills, Railwaypura, P.O. Ahmedabad No. 2.

9453

Wanted.—Folding Overseer, Weaving Master, Supervisor for Bombay Mills, apply personally Parker and Company, 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (3470).

Wanted Lady Doctor, experienced in midwifery and gynaecological work for a maternity home to be started in a suburb of Bombay. Apply Dr. N. V. Ajinkya, Benhamhall Lane, Girgaum. (3467).

Wanted influential Salesmen on Rs. 40/- p.m. to push Novelties, Safety matches, Paints, Varnishes Machinery goods etc. Only men willing to pay for actual cost of goods need apply to:—The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3472).

Energetic Canvassers wanted immediately. Apply soon to Mr. H. Chavda, 23, Medows Street, (first floor), either in person or by post. Canvassers in up-country are also wanted.

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Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi Bombay.

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Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting Book-keeping etc., Inquire immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (3469.)

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Wanted energetic and influential gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as Chief and Special Agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd, Departments other than Life being organised. Please communicate stating previous experience and the business you can guarantee. with N. K. Bhartiya & Sons Managing Agents, P.O. Box No. 42, Cawnpore. (3437)

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents for Mira Provident Funds Society Ltd. H.O. Karachi on very lucrative commissions and salary. Excellent achievements. Remarkable progress. Highly progressive company headed by Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah K.C.S.I., Member of Legislative Assembly. For terms interview Managing Agent, 11, Gateway Mansions, Appollo Bunder, Bombay. (3473).

Wanted: Energetic and influential agents on pay or commission to sell our cloth and hosiery goods. Liberal terms. Lucrative income from Rs. 50 to 150 p.m. by sparing a few hours daily. Rs. 50 cash security essential. Apply with -/13 stamps to Babu Gujar Mall Mehta, Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, Punjab. (3450).

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Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly low price, propaganda, not profiteering RIGHT AGENCY New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122).

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THE LATE MR. ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE.

We beg to express our gratitude to all our kind friends who have been good enough to send to us messages of condolence and sympathies at the demise of our dear father Seth Abdoolabhoy.

HOOSEINBHOY & JAFFERBHOY LALLJEE.

9455

NOTICE.

LOST.

The original and duplicate Bill of Lading No. 7 prepared by our Office at Kobe on 28th November, 1934, in respect of 9 cases of cotton and Art Silk mixed shirtings bearing mark **J P J** and numbered 3981|83 and 3985|90 shipped by Messrs. V. Doshi and Co., of Kobe per S. S. Belgium Maru from Kobe to Bombay, Kundla|Mandvi option having been lost, misplaced or stolen before issue thereof, a fresh Bill of Lading No. EX 203 was prepared in lieu thereof on the same date and issued to the said shippers. The public are therefore warned against dealing in any way with the original or duplicate Bill of Lading No. 7 in respect of the said shipment, which has been cancelled and is null and void.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1935.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

9454

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS are invited for constructing a building at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Kika Street, estimated to cost about Rs. 1,75,000 only.

Tender forms, specifications etc. can be had from the Office of the undersigned from FRIDAY the 4th inst. during Office hours.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

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22, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay.
4-1-35.

3475

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate No. 38 of this Company, standing in the names of Messrs. Ramkrishna Dhondi Tale and Vishwanath Dhondi Tale of Kem, District Sholapur, has been lost, mislaid or is missing, Mr. Kondappa Vishwanath Tale of Kem has applied to the Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate in place of the one lost or mislaid. Any person having a claim or right to the same should approach the Company within one month from the date hereof, failing which, a duplicate Share Certificate in place of the lost one will be issued to the applicant, and the original will be considered to have been cancelled.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
M. J. DUMASIA,
Secretary.

Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1935.

9456

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

S.S. Jalaveera, Agents: Scindia S N Co., Ltd., from Rangoon via Colombo, Capt. W. Bray.

S S Silver Beach: Capt. W. Irvine, from St. Francisco via Java ports.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

S S Clan Murdock, Capt. H.M. Rodger. Agents: James Finlay, sails for Bhavnagar, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin.

LOADING.

The following vessels entered for loading:—
S.S. Comorin for Colombo, Perth, Brisbane and Australian ports.
S.S. Cathay for Europe ports.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

S S Tokiwa Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha, from Japan:—50 bundles and 66 cases brass wire, 32 c|s cotton back satin, 117 c|s rayon & cotton mixed piecegoods, 100 c|s silk piece-goods, 212 bales Jap raw silk, 35 c|s mixed yarn, 100 drums high chlorine, 24 c|s bicycle fittings, 11 c|s transmission conductors, 32 c|s toys, 300 bags dried ginger, 117 packages Jap green tea.

From Tokyo:—50 bales grey cotton shirting, 200 bales grey mercerized cotton yarn, 102 c|s toys, 50 cases slate, 200 bundles powder sulphur cinders, 167 drums caustic soda, 16 cases hand lamp lens, 100 drums caustic soda flakes.

From Nagoya:—1275 bags rock sulphur crude, 125 bales grey cotton shirting, 75 c|s flat iron, 26 c|s bronze lead, 18 c|s electric goods, 108 cases glass bottles, 798 c|s porcelain, 47 c|s glazed earthen tiles.

From Osaka:—25 bales grey cotton yarn, 153 c|s cotton piecegoods, 31 c|s toys, 400 cases glass ware, 15 c|s ele. goods, 25 c|s cotton hosiery goods, 800 kegs red lead, 12 cases rayon goods, 12 c|s boys cycle, 142 drums dyestuff, 37 cases white cotton jaconets, 83 c|s spun silk yarn, 31 c|s silk yarn, 66 c|s mercerized cotton yarn, 10 c|s tussore yarn, 33 c|s umbrella material, 153 cases rayon yarn, 20 bales cotton shirting, 88 c|s cotton yarn, 58 bdls brass sheets, 421 c|s brass circles, 35 c|s copper [illegible]es, 99 c|s white cotton shirting, 20 c|s bend drilling machine, 25 c|s iron quarter tip, 24 c|s Plummer block 122 c|s bleached mercerized cotton yarn, 65 cases printed cotton shirting, 30 c|s rayon satin cloth.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

S S Cathay, for London:—93 c|s bristles, 14 bales woollen numdhas and 14 bales Marmot skins for furs, D Abraham and Sons; 2 c|s Ind condiments, A A Kalawad walla and Co.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—32 bags ajwan seed, A Virji and Co; 1280 bags myrabollum, R S Tata and Co; 50 bales hemp, K J Kapadia and Co; 4 bales Ind. sandalwood, A H Diab, 25 bales cotton waste, Eastern Trading Agency; 180 bales cotton waste and 25 bls cotton twist waste, M Narotamdas and Co; 25 bales cotton twist waste, Indian Produce Export Co; 3500 bags G-nut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1 bundle cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 216 bales wool raw, V Oomersey, 16 bales wool raw, R Shivnarayan; 306 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 36 bales wool raw, T Bhanverlal, 200 bales hemp, B Premji and Co.

For Glasgow:—510 bags masoor, A Virji and Co; 700 bags G-nut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 20 bales cotton fly, G M Vyas & Co.

For Manchester:—275 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 150 bales cotton raw, B Karamdas and Co; 25 bales cotton twist waste, G M Vyas and Co; 35 bales cotton waste, M Narotamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton raw, G M Vyas and Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

RUBBER MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Following rubber Report has been received by Messrs. M. and B. Stern from their London Office, dated 17th December, 1934.

The main item of interest during the past week was the announcement that the Dutch East Indies Government had reduced the export duty on native rubber from 20 cents per kilogram to 16 cents. The market at first became slightly unsettled on this news and some selling ensued but a steadier tone prevailed as soon as it was realised that the reduction in the duty was a necessary and normal step in the control of native out-put. The tax of 20 cents had proved too drastic for it had reduced native exports from 15, 206 tons in September to 4,523, tons in November.

The effective result of the export duty in recent months has in fact proved the ability of the Dutch authorities to control native out-puts in accordance with the requirements of the main scheme and what was regarded as a weak link in the chain thus appears to have been removed.

It is our belief therefore, that the rubber industry will enter the New Year with its international control scheme, in good order and therefore, we consider that it is only a matter of time before the scheme attains its object of reducing world stocks and ensuring a remunerative price for rubber which in the most unbiased opinion must be considerably higher than the present level.

Those who make purchases of the distant positions at about current values and are prepared to await developments should in our view, have reason to be satisfied with their venture during the coming year.

Statistical items during the week were encouraging. Firstly Malayan stocks at the end of November were 6,600 tons down as compared with the end of October. Secondly American consumption during November was 34,842 tons as compared with 31,347 tons in October and 29,162 tons in November 1933.

The increase of 3,037 tons in the United Kingdom stocks during the week end not disturb the market as it was anticipated and is mainly the reflection of the reduced Eastern stocks. Further additions to United Kingdom stocks are expected during the coming weeks but before the New Year is far advanced gradual and continuous reductions are anticipated.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool Jan. 2.

March	59 1/4—.3/4d
May	61 3/4—.5/8d
July	62 7/8—.5/8d

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935
VAIDA.

Bombay, Jan 3

The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 15 6
12 noon	7 0 [illegible]
2 p.m.	7 1 6
5-30 p.m.	7 0 6

Heavy Speculation In Cotton

PRICES DRIVEN HIGHER BY OPTION "EATERS"

Bombay, Jan 3

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in the following market report issued to-day throws light on the extensive speculation which continues in the local cotton market:—

Since we last wrote our Weekly Report the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

		Mar.	May.	July
New York	19-12-34	12.58	12.58	12.58
New York	2-1-35	12.70	12.77	12.84
		+.12	+.19	+.26
		Mar.	May.	July
Liverpool	19-12-34	6.76	6.73	6.70
Liverpool	2-1-35	6.91	6.88	6.85
		+.15	+.15	+.15

The American markets have been steady over the holidays and have shown a slight improvement in price There is no particular reason for this other than the hope that a further trade improvement will commence with the New Year.

President Roosevelt's address is awaited with much interest and is likely to have a bullish effect on markets generally, as it is anticipated that he will reiterate his Government's policy of maintaining higher price levels for all commodities.

NO ROOM FOR DECLINE

We do not however look for big fluctuations in the American cotton markets, as advances will be met by Government selling, but we certainly do not look for any decline in view of the Government's action in controlling the production, or even from the present statistical position of cotton itself. On the expected acreage of about 33 millions we are not likely to see a crop exceeding 12 to 12 1/2 million bales, and we do not think that this figure is big enough to have the effect of depressing prices.

Our local market is a very distinct contrast to the quiet American one as heavy speculation is the order of the day.

OPTION "EATERS"

This speculation has chiefly manifested itself in the form of bull options which have been applied on a very extensive scale, some on current rates and others on prices ranging from Rs 250 to as high as Rs 325. The more options are applied the more the option "eaters" are forced to cover themselves by purchases in our futures markets and so prices are driven higher day by day.

This bullish sentiment had its origin in reports that the Oomra crop was a short one and these reports have been so exaggerated that it would appear as if there was an actual cotton famine in India. Admittedly the Oomra crop is not a big one and its lateness caused a distinct squeeze, as "shorts" were forced to cover their early commitments at the best rates possible, but we maintain that the position is not nearly so serious as the bazaar would have us believe.

If the Oomra crop is really the failure it is made out to be, it is difficult to understand why the Oomra March contract should remain at a discount to January

The fact remains however that the bazaar hold bullish views for cotton and in proving the courage of their convictions have pushed the local contracts for Broach and Oomra out of all parity with everything else.

Egyptian cotton is being imported freely owing to its outstanding cheapness in parity, and even Americans are receiving some attention from local Mills as they now appear cheap in relation to Indian staple styles, while last, but not least important from the local Millowners' point of view, the price of local cloth has been left well behind in the recent advance.

Owing to the lateness of the crop the stock in Bombay has only just passed its lowest point for the season, but from now onwards supplies will steadily accumulate, especially as all export demand is momentarily at a standstill.

We cannot see how the present prices can be maintained unless a corresponding advance takes place in America, and if this does not happen we think that sooner or later parity between the two markets must widen again by a readjustment of prices here.

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PLEA FOR HEAVY BAIL

Cheating Case Accused Asked To Furnish Rs. 500 In Cash & Rs. 1,000 Surety

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, ordered Hormusji Dosabhoy Rustomji Birdie to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 500 cash and one surety for Rs. 1,000, on the application of the complainant that the bail amount should be increased in view of the fact that the accused is charged with cheating in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 12,700.

Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, Advocate for the complainant Bhogilal Premchand stated that the property involved in the case had not been recovered and the accused was arrested with great difficulty and further he was in embarrassed circumstances.

"False Charge."

Mr. Dias for the accused said that the charge was absolutely false and the jewellery had been returned to the complainant. He had witnesses to substantiate his statement that nothing was due to the complainant. "This prosecution has been launched" he said "to extort monies from his client."

Mr. Birdie produced the cheque issued by the accused in part payment but which had been dishonoured and said that the signature of the accused was in the account book. As the property involved was worth Rs. 12,700, he asked for a heavier bail.

The Magistrate granted the application and passed orders as stated above.

PRIMUS STOVE FATALITY

The Coroner, remarking that it was not a case for sympathy, postponed the inquest over the death of Kamalabai Narhar, residing at Furgusson Road, who died as a sequel to burns sustained when her "saree" was set alight while preparing food on a "primus-stove."

She died in the K. E. M. Hospital on January 2. The Coroner recorded on Thursday formal evidence.

BOY KILLED BY LORRY

The coroner, after recording the formal evidence postponed the inquest on the body of an unknown Hindu boy who died on January 2 on the spot after being knocked down by lorry No. Bombay 1594.

Dhugroo Dhondi, the driver of the lorry was placed on Thursday before Mr P L Thacker Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The police stated in the application for remand that the lorry, loaded with rice, was going along Frere Road. When the lorry reached Carnac Road Bunder, the Cyclist was ahead of the lorry.

The driver, he police allege knowing that the Cyclist was abreast and travelling in the same direction, swerved so suddenly as to knock down the Cyclist.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 400, pending further police inquiries.

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Forged G. C. Notes Seized In Bombay

Alleged Extensive Operations Of Gang In U. P.

Chemical Process Used To Change Word Of Small Denomination To High Figure: "Brains" Of Gang Arrested

A large number of forged Fifty Rupees currency notes have been seized by the Bombay C.I.D. and two persons arrested in the United Provinces in connection with uttering forged notes which for some time past have been circulated not only in Bombay but in other parts of India.

It appears a gang of experts in forging currency notes with their headquarters in the U.P. systematically forged currency notes of small denominations by altering them into notes of higher value. These notes, were then sent to Bombay and other parts of the country for circulation through their agents.

In Bombay many such notes were palmed off on the unwary. A few days ago, Vazir Gafoor, a hawker in plaintains went to Daniel Solomon, a Petition Writer at Parel and requested him to cash for him a currency note of Rs. 50. Daniel gave it to another Petition Writer named Munshi Mahomed Abdulla.

Munshi went to the Currency Office and presented it for cashing when the clerk in charge of the section suspected it to be a forged note and impounded it. The C.I.D. being informed on the phone, Munshi was arrested.

On investigation by Rao Saheb Wagle of the C.I.D. it was learnt that the currency notes came from the U.P. where by a certain chemical process, the word "Ten" was changed into "Fifty." The vernacular, however, was not altered as very few people pay attention to the vernacular while handling currency notes.

A wire was sent to the U.P. and two persons who are alleged to be the "brain" of the gang were arrested.

A number of notes palmed off on the public in Bombay have also been seized. Further investigations are in progress.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Accused Will Be Sent To Calcutta To Stand Trial

Sydney Andrew Pederson (42) a European described as an Engineer was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on a charge of cheating.

Inspector Lyons, C.I.D. placed the accused before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Thursday and applied for the remand of the accused to custody, as Mr. J. Curtis who had stood as surety for the accused had made an application to be discharged. The accused was wanted on two charges of cheating in respect of two cheques issued by him for Rs. 90.

The Magistrate passed orders directing the accused to be sent to Calcutta through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

STABBED WITH CLASP KNIFE

Wordy Warfare Leads To Serious Affray

The Gamdevi police arrested on Wednesday night one Shuja Vella Rajput, who with another man is alleged to have stabbed one Sakharam Laxman with a clasp knife following a wordy warf are between the two.

Sakharam received a serious wound on the right side of the abdomen and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital where his condition is said to be precarious. His dying declaration was recorded by a Magistrate.

The accused was on Thursday placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and remanded to police custody till January 17.

FATAL FALLS OF BOY AND MILLWORKER

Verdict of accidental death due to injuries sustained in falls were returned by the Coroner's Jury on Thursday at inquest on the bodies of Chandrakant Jethalal (6), Princess Street, and Babaya Laxman (50), a mill-hand working in the Finishing Department of the Madhavji Dharamshi Mill.

In the former case the boy fell from the second floor of a building on January 2.

In the second, the mill-worker sustained injuries on Thursday morning and died on the spot. He was oiling the pullies.

THREE ARRESTED IN STABBING AFFRAY

Three persons have been arrested by the Gamdevi Police station in connection with a stabbing affray which took place on Wednesday night at Tejpal Road.

It appears Hari Laxman, Govind and two others had a long-standing enmity. On Wednesday night they fell out when one of them was seriously injured.

The police removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he is progressing well.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. C. L. Malvi, LL.B., to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. B. K. Dalvi, LL.B., pending further orders.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance, up to the 31st January 1935, inclusive, of the temporary appointment of Second Additional Presidency Magistrate, created by Government Notification, Home Department, No. 5620/3, dated the 29th November, 1934, and to direct that Mr. I S. Haji, Barrister-at-Law, should continue to hold it, pending further orders.

Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala to hold the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police and to continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb J. B. Desai, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijayasinhji proceeding on deputation, and to continue to do duty in the Gujarat State Agency, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance, up to the 30th June, 1935, inclusive, of the temporary appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police held by Mr. S S Basrur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, and Mr. W. J. Banham, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Satara, is appointed to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Borough of Satara City in the Satara District.

Mr. P. M. Lad is appointed to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Satara District excluding the Municipal Borough of Satara City.

Mr. G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr S. M. Parikh, Joint Sub-Registrar, Bombay, to be Sub-Registrar, Bombay, with effect from 26th December 1934, vice Mr. S. K. Barve, retiring.

Mr. V. N. Tembe, Inspector of Registration Four Division, to act as Joint Sub-Registrar, Bombay, vice Mr. S. M. Parikh, appointed as Sub-Registrar, Bombay.

SURPRISE FOR STATION-MASTER

Dead Body Of Child In Railway Parcel At Churchgate

A surprise-packet was in store for the station-master, Churchgate Station, on Wednesday, when a card-board box was brought to him from a second-class compartment of an up-train (276).

The card-board box revealed the dead body of a newly born child.

The coroner, on Thursday after recording formal evidence postponed inquest, pending further inquiries.

MOTOR MISHAP MYSTERY

Jury Puzzled By Evidence In Case Of Aged Jew

"There can be no doubt that the man was run over by a vehicle; but the oral evidence is so indefinite and inconclusive that it is not possible to decide whether he was struck down by a good's lorry or a passenger-truck going along the road at Lal Baug," was the opinion of the Coroner's jury on Thursday on the death of Shawool Izical ('0) who died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Decemoer 27, as a result of injuries sustained in an accident.

A gate-keeper, a sailor, an undertaker and a painter in giving evidence before the coroner said that the lorry containing goods was preceded by a tram-car.

The sailor seated in the motor-truck, 9267, by the side of the driver, stated in evidence that the truck was coming from Lal Baug towards Byculla. At the junction of the Supari Baug Road and Parel Road, a pedestrian came up towards the truck from the right-hand sid .

Asked whether the death was due to the impact of the truck, witness stated that he could not say; nor could he say whether deceased got down from the tram-car that was going ahead.

The dealer in funeral materials said that the man was "knocked down by the lor y loaded with earth." But which portion of the lorry struck him, he could not say.

The painter said that he saw the right wheel of the lorry passing over the pedestrian. His impression was that the man was knocked down by the passenger-lorry.

The distance between the lorry when it stopped and the tram-car in motion at the time when the accident occurred was gauged to be six or seven feet.

The jury with the expression of opinion mentioned above returned a verdict of accidental death.

VETERINARIANS ENTERTAINED

Bombay Collegians Stage Two Dramas At All-India Conference

The 8th All-India Veterinary Conference wh ch met in Bombay in the Veter nary College compound Parel, was the occasion for staging two dramas, one in English and one in Marathi by the students of the College.

Veterinarian who had gathered from all corners of India had a very enjoyable evening. The English Drama "Love's the Best Doctor" was staged first. The Drama (writen by Moliere), centred round an old man of the 16th century who wouldn't marry his daughter for reasons of his own. Dressed in 16th century dresses each actor did his part to the best of his ability.

The Marathi Drama which immediately followed the English play narrated the story of an unemployed graduate who is forced by stern circumstances to serve as a waiter, thus revealing the utter frailtity of modern college education.

Owing to the very high standard of the acting, Sardar Laxman Narsinghrao Hedlikar and Mr. A. V. Ranade, Contractor Poona, awarded two cups to the two different sections of the college dramatic society.

The success of the function was almost due to the ceaseless efforts of Dr. M. K. Garudachar of the staff of the Bombay Veterinary College, and a member of the Reception Committee.

JAIL FOR GAMING HOUSE KEEPER

Man With Two Previous Convictions Gets Two Months' R. I.

For assisting in conducting a common gaming house on the ground floor of the Israel Chawl at Sewri Cross Road, Harsukhrai Hirdya Narayan was sentenced on Thursday by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Dadar, to undergo 2 months' R. I. and pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to further 6 weeks' R. I.

The premises were raided by the police on the night of Dec. 21 when they se zed Rs. 6-7-6 in cash, several marked coins, and 8 papers being Satta figures.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions.

TRAM FATALITY AT POIBAWDI

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to injuries accidentally sustained by impact with the dog-guard of a tram-car in motion at the Poibawdi Road at the inquest on the body of an old woman, Rukmabai Pyail who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on January 1.

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BOMBAY RECORDS EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Of Great Intensity 1,140 Miles Away

POONA, Jan. 3.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 1,140 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 7 hours 24 minutes I. S. T. on Thursday, January 3rd.

Yesterday's low pressure area over East Central India has weakened and is passing away eastwards through Assam. It has caused widespread rain in Punjab Hills, United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, with a few falls in the adjoining districts of East Central Provinces and in North Bengal. Scattered falls of rain have also occurred in Malabar. Temperatures were below normal in North-West India.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Ranchi and Patna three-quarters of an inch each; Gaya and Hazaribagh half; Darjeeling a quarter; Bahraich one; Gorakhpur and Dehra Dun half; Bareilly, Mussoorie and Benares quarter; Simla half and Dharampur and Murree quarter.

FORECAST:—Local showers will continue in East United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and rainfall will extend in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Scattered showers may also recur in Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.014.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 59.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (4.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.5 degrees (1.2 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 53 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 7

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 1140 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 7hrs. 24 mts. I.S.T. on Thursday, the 3rd January 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 72.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing, after and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Airuttani, S India.

B. S. N. CO. LTD.'S PLEASURE TRIPS

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company have published a revised edition of their interesting Brochure entitled: "Pleasure Trips by the B. S. N. Co Ltd."

It describes in detail various places of interest on the West Coast of India served by the Co's. steamers. A short History of the Company appears as a Preface which would no doubt interest students of Indian Shipping.

The cover which is artistic depicts a typical Konkan scene. There are other charming pictures in the Hand Book such as Isle of Nahawa, Ruins at Revdanda, Viziadurg Fort, Entrance to Panjim and Gersoppa Falls which are accessible via Kumta by the Co's Mangalore Line steamers.

A map showing the services maintained by the Company is attached and should prove useful for reference. Similarly the map showing how to get to Ferry Wharf and K. L. M. Shed, Prince's Dock, from where the Co's. Ferry and Cargo steamers sail respectively will be found handy by passengers. Timings and fares are also incorporated so as to make the Hand book complete in itself. The price of the publication is 4 as.

The Seventh Session of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh held here passed a resolution characterising the constitutional reforms contained in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as disappointing on the ground that it did not provide religious safeguards as envisaged in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Spanish Wish Shows To Advantage

Gift Horse And Sly Abbot Shape Well On Track

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The glut of racing during the past fortnight has affected many horses, and trainers have been obliged to exercise great care lest their charges become stale.

Alec Higgins who carried all before him in Calcutta is due shortly. W. Scanlan and J. Raffaele will be a welcome addition to the ranks of our jockeys. They will ride for the Higgins brothers.

The following gallops were done by horses engaged on Saturday:—

SPANISH WISH (Selby) had ON TIME (Graham) for company in a 9 furlongs gallop on the tan. The former finished strongly and is at her best.

BONNE TETE (Malone) travelled 9 furlongs at a steady pace. Is in fine fettle.

CHEBLI (Riding Boy) was sent a mile at easy pace. Has not looked back since last win.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Riding Boy) covered 9 furlongs on the tan in pleasing style. Fit and well.

ROLL UP (Northmore) beat RHODOPIS (Riding Boy) in a 3 furlongs spurt. The former has improved.

CELEBRATOR (Stokes) spurted 4 furlongs. Still room for improvement.

FAIRFORD (Marrable) impressed over 5 furlongs on the tan. Has never been fitter.

ROOZ (Riding Boy) finished a length in front of SOLAR BARN (Dillon) over 5 furlongs.

GRECIAN ORB (Little) put up a smart show over 5 furlongs. If he leaves the barrier he should win.

SWEETIE (Selby) and ZITA (Graham) went 6 furlongs finishing close together. A fit pair.

REDRESS (Blyth) galloped 5 furlongs moving very smoothly. Has not looked back since her last adventure.

GIFT HORSE (J. O'Neale) ran away from CLENDENNEN (Little) and ASCALON (Stead) in a dash over 6 furlongs. The first named can win if he will consent to do his best in a race, but he is an arch rogue.

CLAIRETTE (Selby) easily defeated HATLESS (Graham) over 7 furlongs.

ROSEVILLE (Little) and ESSEXBROOK (Riding Boy) finished abreast in a half-mile spurt.

SLY ABBOT (Reynolds) held MISS FISHER (Munro) in a half mile spurt. The former is very well at the moment.

WITCH MUSIC (Munro) was much superior to GREEK JACK (Reynolds) in a 5 furlongs gallop.

ASLAN BEG (R. Bell) gave satisfaction over 1-1/4 miles.

BULBUL HAZAR (Riding Boy) beat SONIA (Simmons) rather comfortably over a mile. The former is in fine fettle at the moment.

THE VICEROY (Marrable) showed improvement in a rousing 10 furlongs gallop. Watch him.

JINANAR (Riding Boy) was sent 1-1/4 miles. Fair.

HAZIMA (Carslake) shaped well in a 10 furlongs gallop.

VIRKUMAR (Riding Boy) proved superior to DARYA DIL (Riding Boy) over 10 furlongs.

HUSH HUSH (Selby) spurted 3 furlongs in pleasing fashion. Appears fit and well.

NASSIRWAN (Little) travelled 7 furlongs in splendid style. Has made notable improvement.

RUBY FISH (O'Neale) held GOLD FISH (Marrable) over 7 furlongs.

RAHIMATULLA (Brace) and ADHBA II (Riding Boy) were sent 6 furlongs. Fair.

HOMER (Davison) gave complete satisfaction over 7 furlongs. Much improved.

FADDAK (Blyth) went 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

The following have given satisfaction:—ZOO UM, FORAT, QUARRY, MONTEALE.

RECORD 7th WICKET PARTNERSHIP

Andrews And Bensted Hit Up 335 Against Queensland

(Special Cable).

SYDNEY, Jan. 2.

The following is to-day's closing score in the Sheffield Shield Match between New South Wales and Queensland which began on December 31:

New South Wales 318 and 178 for one wicket, (Brown 89, Fingleton 87 not out).

Queensland 494 (Andrews 253, Bensted 155, a record Shield partnership, for the seventh wicket, Chilvers 3 for 91).

The Andrews Bensted partnership of 335 is a Sheffield Shield record, and nine short of a world record.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

Victoria Win By Ten Wickets

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.

The Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and South Australia which commenced on December 29 ended in a win for Victoria by ten wickets. The following are the final scores:

South Australia 264 and 234 (Lonergan 64, Fleetwood-Smith 4 for 96, Eveling 3 for 52).

Victoria 416 and 83 for no wickets.—Reuter.

CANADA NOT TO PLAY IN DAVIS CUP

Mr. Phillip Lyons, the president announces that the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association will not enter the Davis Cup competition next year unless the U. S. A. agree to play the North American Zone tie at a later date than in former years.

Canada want the matches in mid-June instead of early in May, to permit Canadian players to find their form.

ARYA SAMAJ READING ROOM

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 3.

The second annual sammelan of the Arya Samaj Free Reading Room took place on Tuesday evening in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, under the presidentship of Kaka Saheb Gadgil.

The report of last year's work of the institution was read. Several speakers then addressed the meeting.

The President then congratulated Mr. Vithaldas Kallidas on the good work done for the institution and offered valuable suggestions for the successful management of the Reading Room.

SHIELD MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, Jan. 3.

The Sheffield Shield Match between New South Wales and Queensland ended in a draw.

THE SCORES:—New South Wales 318 and 286 for 4 (Fingleton 108.)

Queensland 494.

RINGSTEAD FOUND GUILTY

Calcutta Turf Club Find Him Guilty And Imposes Fine Of Rs. 250

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Racing Calendar publishes the following:—

On the report of the Starter the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club enquired into the interference that Stagesbruck Cyperus and Essexland at the start of the Paddock Plate, Division Two on December 22 and found Jockey E. Ringstead, the rider of Border Raider guilty of dangerous riding and fined him Rs. 250 and warned him that he must keep to the straight course in the future."

The same Calendar announces that the disqualifications imposed upon trainer J. G. Clarke and Jockey H. Jones have been withdrawn from January 1 and their licenses restored from that date!—A. P.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

victs us of what we are. We rejoice that Thou art here in the world, not to judge us or condemn us, but Thou art here to bless and to lead us. We are thankful that Thou are neither dumb nor blind. Thou canst see, and Thou canst speak. Thou didst not speak once in the history of the world, and then lapse into eternal silence. Thou art speaking to us to-day. We love to hear Thy voice and to walk in Thy ways. Thou wouldst have us good, but Thou canst not make us good. If Thou couldst, we would all be better than what we are. Thou canst help us to be good, and Thou wilt, day by day. Help us to understand that we are good only as we do good deeds; that we are righteous only as our conduct is righteous. We thank Thee for good men and strong, the world over men who know the right and defend it, men who see the truth and stand by it. Bless, we pray Thee, this company, leaders in our great commonwealth. May they understand and we all understand, that we go as we are being led to go. The responsibility upon the leaders is great. We pray Thee, Father, help us to lead aright, so that we may come to that which is higher and better day by day; and teach us to know that the things through which the present generation is now passing are not Thy judgment sent upon us, but they are of our own making, and they are the product of our own planting, and the seed of our own sowing. Help us each one that we may so walk, and so talk, and so live, as that those that touch us may be lifted to things that are higher, and to dreams that are fairer, and in all things subjects ourselves to the mind and the spirit of God, in whose name we pray. Amen"

It is to be hoped that the American practice will be adopted at similar conferences in India. There is no doubt that lawyers, in the course of their daily practice, are faced with moral dilemmas, true deliverance from which requires divine guidance. On the right solution of such moral problems the good reputation of lawyers as a class depends.

A Few Instances

(1) A and B come into the office of C, a lawyer. A employs C to draft a sale deed conveying certain property to B. Before the deed is drawn, C discovers that the title to the property is defective. Should he divulge this fact to B, who has had nothing to do with his employment? If the defect in the title is disclosed, the bargain is likely to go off, to the prejudice of A. C owes no legal duty to B. How should C act? The answer is that C should disclose the defect to both A and B. At the least, C should advise A to secure separate counsel.

(2) The following is Abraham Lincoln's mode of correcting a mistake. A widow who owned a piece of valuable land employed Lincoln to examine the title to the property, with the view of ascertaining whether certain alleged tax liens were just or not. In tracing back the title, he was not satisfied with the description of the ground in one of the deeds of conveyance. Lincoln, to settle the matter, took his surveying instruments and surveyed the ground himself. The result proved that one M, a former owner, had sold the land at so much per acre, but that in describing it he had made an error and conveyed more land than he received payment for, and his land descended to the widow (Lincoln's client). Lincoln, after a careful survey and calculation, decided that she ought to pay to M's heirs the sum which he had shown was due to them by reason of the erroneous conveyance. To this she entered strenuous objections, but when assured that unless she consented to this act of plain justice, he would drop the case, she finally, though with great reluctance, consented. She paid the required amount, and this Lincoln divided up into smaller sums proportioned to the number of heirs. Lincoln himself distributed these to the heirs, obtaining a receipt from each one.

MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT PATEL

Committee's Plan For Girls' School And Hostel

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

When Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was touring the Kaira District a meeting of the V. J. Patel Memorial Committee was held at Sorav village. The meeting decided to plan a memorial comprising a Girl's High School and a hostel in Nadiad. About one lakh of rupees has been already collected for the Memorial from South and East Africa and about eight acres of land has been purchased in Nadiad for the building. A deputation of prominent persons will proceed shortly to Bombay and other places for collection of more funds. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has persuaded Moti Bhai Amin a prominent educationist of Baroda to join the Memorial Committee.—A. P.

IMPOSITION OF INCOME-TAX

Merchants In Jammu State Refuse To Import Goods

JAMMU, Jan. 3.

A meeting of the Hindu and Muslim traders and cloth merchants of Jammu held under the auspices of the newly formed Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution urging upon the State people not to import any foreign as well as Indian made goods as a protest against the imposition of income-tax in the State.

A strong Central Committee was also formed to effectively carry out the object of the resolution. This boycott is to continue for 3 months for the present. The idea underlying the boycott is to force the hands of the Government to adopt a more lenient policy in the matter of imposition of income-tax.—United Press.

JUBILEE GREETINGS TO KING GEORGE

NEW DELHI Jan. 3.

The following telegram was sent to His Majesty the King Emperor, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

"Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode presents his humble duty and on behalf of all ranks of Army in India begs to offer the best wishes for Your Majesty's health and happiness and to Her Majesty's on special occasion of 25th year of Your Majesty's reign."—United Press.

BIDI STRIKE SPREADS

Allegation Against Police

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

The strike of the "Bidi" workers of Kamptee has now spread to Nagpur. Over 4,000 workmen are affected.

It is alleged that last evening while a Section of the strikers were dissuading the men from entering the Bidi factories, the police roughly handled a labour leader and some workmen. This has caused great resentment among the workmen and the strike is likely to spread to the mofussil factories. Messrs. Nisarali and Marathe, Labour leaders, are conducting the strike.

SARDAR AND PARTY IN CAR ACCIDENT

Motor Car Sticks Fast Into Mud

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

For the last two days a Jain Sangh which is on a pilgrimage to Palitana, has made its stay at Jain Society Ellis Bridge, and there Sheth Makubhai was presented with an address of welcome, and a purse of Rs 2,200. In reply Sheth Makubhai appreciated their feelings for him and thanked them all.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT

Sardar Vallabhbhai, and his party, was coming to Ahmedabad, from Vasna. On his way a serious accident took place and his motor stuck fast into mud near the Vatrak River. People rushed up there and took the motor out by the help of ropes and carts. All occupants of the car were unhurt. During their travel in Surat, Broach and Kaira Dists. they visited about 50 villages, and conveyed messages to all.

VARNASHRAM SWARAJ SANGH THE SECOND DAY'S SITTING

Under the presidentship of Goswami Gokulnathji Maharaj, the Seventh Session of Akhil Hind Varnashram Swaraj Sangh was held.

The president, welcomed all those who, attended this Session and thanked them all. He said: "It is a great pleasure to me that this Session is held here. You are all aware that from different sides, attacks are going on against religion, which should never be tolerated. It is the first and foremost duty of us all to maintain and preserve the principles of religion at any cost, under any circumstances. To-day on account of Western education, the youths are forgetting day by day what the religion is and they are turning deaf ears to the principles of religion.

It is not worthwhile for Government to see the affairs of religion. Nowadays attacks are being made against Sanatan Dharma. They went to violate the rules of religion, but little do they know that Swaraj without religion is no Swaraj. Concluding, the speaker said "Sanatan Dharma is the true 'dharma'.

Pandit Chandrasekhar and Nagindas P. Sanghavi stated that a man without religion was no man but a beast. Without caring for anybody we should throw away anybody who came in their way.

Professor William Wright, Professor John Mellanby and Captain Horace Rew, who have been here in connection with the F. R. C. S. preliminary examination, left for Bombay on Thursday "en route" to Karachi from where they return to England by air.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A revolver belonging to an European lady residing in Park Mansions Calcutta is reported to have been stolen.—A. P.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Card Of Eight Events Welcomed By Backers

The following are the acceptances for the Tenth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling W.A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Sallal Ahmar 8-11; Sagar Beg 8-11; Gold Fish 8-11; Young Bucknell 8-9; Nassirwan 8-9; Harry Johnson 8-9; Dublin 8-7; Sherivar 8-2; Mahjoob 8-2; Fair Play 8-2; Howel 8-2; Asokasen 8-2; Rashid Pasha 8-2; Tahseen 8-2; Desert Prince 8-2; Dagastan 8-2; Homer 8-2.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE
(Division II)

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling W.A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Imperial 9-9; Baden 9-9; Taj Mahus 9-2; Maneck 8-11; Kassab 8-11; Eeda 8-11; Gani Beg 8-11; Arab King 8-11; German 8-11; Dark Horse 8-9; Simon 8-2; Tariff 8-2; Samran 8-2; Grey Prince 8-2; Ruby Fish 8-2; Outlook 8-2; Zohal 8-2; Rahimatulla 7-12.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE WARDEN PLATE
(Division II)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mosul King 8-13; Imperial 8-13; Farat Prince 8-13; Shara'a al Jamil 8-10; Raja II 8-10; Hush Hush 8-10; Faddal 8-6; Havana 8-6; Watchmaker II 8-6; Strephon 8-6; Barkhat 8-6; Amir 8-5; Hussun al Iraq 8-5; Dark Horse 7-12; Mulzoom 8-3; Muibil Hatim 8-0; Aboo Shamat 8-0; Tariff 7-9.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE WARDEN PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.

(Division I)

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Faithful II 8-13; Taj Bahadur 8-10; Emperor 8-9; Sun Rose 8-6; Lookman 8-6; Iraq Queen 8-6; Chabookchi 8-6; Nahab 8-6; Tair al Zaman 8-5; Forat 8-3; Farazda 8-3; Sir Jamal 8-2; Blanche 8-0; Malaspinar 8-0; Khalid 8-0; Muqbil al Khair 7-9; Sheriyar 7-9.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Heremia 9-2; Bonne Tete 8-5; Draughtsman 8-5; Chebli 8-4; Spanish Wish 8-3; Buland 8-2; Turlogh 7-7; Francolin 7-6.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE VELLARD PLATE

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Truro 9-4; Gift Horse 9-4; Clendennen 8-12; Silver Lady II 9-2; Aura 7-10; Oratorio 9-1; Madge Mee 8-3; Sly Abbot 9-0; Zita 8-13; Miss Fisher 8-10; Alesia II 8-9; Uptojinks 8-5; Clairette 8-1; Roseville 7-11; Condecend 7-7; Soledia 7-7; Bachelor's Bess 7-0.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE WARWICK PLATE

Distance—5 furlongs

Winner Rs 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs 500

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Michette 9-0; Fairford 8-13; Redress 8-13; Grecian 8-8; Eve 8-5; Celebrator 8-7; Grecian Orb 8-6; Cultra 8-5; Sweetie 8-3; Solar Barn 7-9.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE SIMLA PLATE

Distance—1 1/4 miles

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Buick 9-4; Kaballa 8-11; Vita 8-9; Bulbul Hazar 8-9; Kanda 8-7; The Viceroy 8-5; Hazima 8-5; Kutub 8-0; Darya Dil 7-7; Sonia 7-13; Jinanar 7-12; Goolab 7-11; Muhaisin 7-10; Aslan Beg 7-0.

IMPROVING INDIA BUTTER INDUSTRY

Another Dairy Expert For Polson Model Dairy

(From A Correspondent).

The outstanding success achieved by the Polson model dairy during the last 15 months has necessitated the supplementing of their technical staff by the addition of another dairy expert. Mr. W. P. Foster, who arrived in Bombay on 22nd instant by the s.s. "Strathaird" is a dairy technician and bacteriologist, specialising in the new "Vacco" pasteurising process that makes such a marked improvement in the flavour of butter by entirely new scientific methods now in vogue at the most up-to-date European dairies. Mr. Foster received his training in the scientific College of the Department of Agriculture, Auckland, N. Z., and has been in charge recently of the Ngatea Branch of the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Co., of Hamilton, the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company being the largest dairy system throughout New Zealand and the most extensive company engaged in the trade with the United Kingdom. With such competent men in the service of Polson Model Dairy, the business is bound to progress, as these men from their very childhood are trained to manufacture butter on the most hygienic and scientific principles, making it perfectly safe for human consumption.

PRIMARY F. R. C. S. EXAMINATION

21 Candidates Succeed Out Of 60

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

At the primary F. R. C. S. examination in anatomy and physiology which concluded in Madras on the 2nd January, 60 candidates were examined, of whom 21 came out successful. The following are the successful candidates:

MADRAS:—D. Subramania Iyer, P. S. Janardhanan, T. D. Venkata Krishnan, K. G. Krishnaswamy, R. Mahadevan, C. K. Padmanabha Menon, K. K. Chintan Nambiar, N. S. Narasimhan, R. T. Kesavan Nair, C. Raghavachari, C. Raman, K. Narasimha Rao and R. Srinivasan.

CALCUTTA:—Kumar Kanti Ghosh and Subodh Chandra Gupta.

PATNA:—Surendra Kumar Ghose, Hansraj Pasricha and Inyateullah Shahal.

LUCKNOW:—Sardar Prasad Srivastava.

CEYLON:—Paul Kirupal Chanmugam.

MELBOURNE:—Frederick Augustus Berrill Sheppard.—A. P.

H. M. the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. C. A. Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., to the Executive Council in place of Sir Archibald Campbell, and of Mr. G. T. H. Bracken to the vacancy which will occur when Sir Hopetoun Stokes retires in March next.—A. P.

PRIZE-WINNERS IN ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

Prize-Winners of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in Christmas Week, in Bombay, by the members of the Pathare Kshatriya Samaj: Photo shows them standing behind the members of the Managing Committee, who are seated in the front row, with Sjt. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Sculptor and President of the Committee in the centre.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 14, 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 27, 1353
Parsi: Tir 30, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 13m
Sunset: 6h 14m
High Tide: 10-51
Low Tide: 5-23 17-06

S. S. "Comorin" with English mails of December 20, due at 1 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 5.

S. S. "Cathay" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Tenth day of Winter Meeting

MONDAY, January 7.

Ramzan Id: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Y.M.C.A. Boxing Tournament, C. J. Hall, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa per s. s. 'Isipingo' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 6th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant.

As the West Bound aeroplane of the Imperial Air ways with effect from the 4th January 1935 will be leaving Karachi for London twice a week i.e. on Wednesdays and Sundays, the following will be the latest hours of post ing air mail parcels and booking of air mail money orders at the Bombay G. P. O.

(i) Parcels (for places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) only—3 p. m. on Saturdays and 5 p.m. on Thursdays.

(ii) Money Orders (for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt and Iraq) —1-30 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays.

The latest hour of posting air mail parcels and booking of air mail money orders at the town sub-offices should be regulated accordingly.

Consequent on the duplication of the Karachi-Madras Air Mail (Tata Sons) Service with effect from the Northbound flight leaving Madras on the 6-1-1935 and arriving Karachi (via Bombay) on the 5th January 1935, the latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. in connection with the Dutch (K.L.M.) Service for Jask and Bushire will be as shown below.

Time Table of the Dutch (K. L. M.) Air Mail Service.

WEST-BOUND

Karachi	arr.	Saturday
Karachi	dep.	Sunday
Jask	arr.	Sunday
Bushire	arr.	Sunday

The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. in connection with the Dutch K. L. M. Westbound service.

Ordinary correspondence for Jask and Bushire—8-30 hours on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for the above places—8 hours on Saturday.

The latest hours of posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before abovementioned hours.

MR. N. T. MASTER FOR 'D' WARD

Mr. Narindas T. Master is standing as a candidate from 'D' Ward for the ensuing Municipal election, his symbol is ship.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

One wall calendar from the George Restaurant, Bombay

One perpetual and one card calendar from the Union Bank of India, Bombay.

BOMBAY BULLION MERCHANTS' CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

7461 patients were treated in the above Charitable Dispensary during the month of December 1934, besides, 17 injunctions were given to the patients free charges.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 22nd December 1934, was 270; of these, 191 were males and 79 females.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Student Tour". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Let's Talk it Over" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maharani" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"The Birth of Hanuman or Sati Anjani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 6-15, 9 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Camels are Coming" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan" to-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Puran Bhakta". Time as usual
PALACE—"Voltaire". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Laurel-Hardy Comedies." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

6-0 p.m. Vocal and Instrumental music. 7-30 p.m. A Talk in Gujerathi. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-29 p.m. Weather and other News. 9-30 p.m. Talk "The Activities of The Y.M.C.A." 9-45 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Scottish Studio Orchestra. 8-00 p.m. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Cave), conducted by Leslie Heward. 8-50 p.m. "Living Dangerously—No. 11". Mr. Martin Lindsay. 9-05 p. m. B.B.C. Northern Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Barker). Conductor, T. H. Morrison. 9-45 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra. (Leader, A. Rossi). Under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole London. 10-00 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra (contd.) 10-45 p.m Dance Music. 11-15 Close down.

INTERCASTE WEDDING

A pretty intercaste wedding took place on Monday last, at 95, Morland Road, Bombay, when Miss Jen alias Malti Yeshwant Kothare, niece of Mr. Harischandra Khanderao Kothare, a well-known solicitor of the Pathare Prabhu Samaj, was married to Mr. Sunderrao M. Ghewde of the Konkanastha Namdeo Shimpi Samaj, and a member of the Congress Socialist Party.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Aryopadeshak Pandit Lakshman Rao Ogale, of the Kakadwadi Arya Samaj, and was well attended. This is the second intercaste marriage in the K. N. S. Samaj and the first Urdie Vivaha.

SRI VENKATESWAR DEVASTHANAM

The annual Pooja festival of Sri Andal (Ennaicapu) commences from to-day (Friday) and lasts for ten days. The hours of Worship will be during day only from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PAREL

A meeting of all public workers from Chinchpokli, Arthur Road, DeLisle Road and Lal Baug, will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. in the office of the Bharateeya Tarun Sangh, Bawla Building, Kalachowki Road to discuss the question of the coming Municipal elections in E, F and G Wards.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Adams' left Singapore on the 1st instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 10th instant and sail again on the 11th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The P and O mail steamer 'Rajputana' with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at 2 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's
STUDENT TOUR
Dancing, romancing and nautical, musical merriment—on a fun cruise of the world!
Also
LAUREL-HARDY
in their latest nonsense!
TO-MORROW
CONSTANCE BENNETT
In M-G-M's
OUTCAST LADY
(Michael Arlen's "GREEN HAT")

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHESTER MORRIS
MAE CLARKE
IN UNIVERSAL'S RATTLING COMEDY-DRAMA
"LET'S TALK IT OVER"
Come and see the most audacious courtship ever dared—and get a load of laughs for yourself!
TO-MORROW
A STARK DRAMA OF UNBELIEVABLE COURAGE!
BEYOND BENGAL
Life's Tragedies in the Raw!
100 p.c. DEADLY BEAST!

NEED FOR NEW BLOOD IN CORPORATION

Prominent Citizens Support Masani's Candidature

We are asked to publish the following:—

Mr. M. R. Masani, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, who has distinguished himself as an earnest patriot and social worker, has offered himself for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "D" Ward.

There is need for new blood in all such institutions and the Bombay Municipal Corporation particularly needs the services of such active, enthusiastic and capable youths as Mr. Masani who have devoted their lives to the service of their fellow citizens and who may be trusted to work zealously to secure for the public of Bombay as many municipal amenities as possible.

We have, therefore, much pleasure in supporting Mr. Masani's candidature and we trust you will give him as many votes as you can to ensure his success.

Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, K. R. P. Shroff, Prof. P. A. Wadia, J. C. Setalvad, Fakirmahomed C. L. S. Jun, Dr. Dara M. Destoor, Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Rustomji P. Bharucha, Rustom R. Desai, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, B. G. Kher, Miss B. A. Engineer, K. J. B. Wadia, C. K. Daphtary, Ramdas Khimji and Ramzan K. Thavar.

Yewala Vinaya Mandir

Messrs. N. G. Sathye, V. M. Bhatt, S. D. Wagh, M. N. Gujarati and P S. Apte have issued the following:—

During the last C. D. movement, the Tilak Vidyalaya of Yewala was declared illegal under Government notification in the year 1932 with the result that it had to be closed down. Now as Government have removed restrictions on certain national institutions, inquiries are being made from certain quarters about re-starting the Vidyalaya.

The Tilak Vidyalaya which was conducted at Yewala was imparting national education. The recent fight for freedom has created awakening on a large scale in the country. Instead of starting purely educational classes, a few prominent citizens of Yewala have decided to start an institution called "Vinaya Mandir," with the object of educating volunteers to work in the villages. This education or training, which includes almost all important subjects, such as physical culture, social science, Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy, the history of the Indian National Congress and its aims, etc., will be given to those volunteers who join the "Vinaya Mandir." About sixty lectures on different subjects by well-known public workers will be delivered under the auspices of the Mandir. The Mandir will also carry on social work at Yewala.

The institution will be maintained by public contributions and donations and it is hoped that the public will extend its support to it as before.

NINE-HOUR DAY

Introduction In Bombay Mills

The Bombay mill workers are having a nine-hours-a-day or 56 hours a week system from the 1st of January according to the law which came into force on that day. It is too early to say how this new system will operate on the piece workers as they have to produce in nine hours the bulk of work they used to turn out in ten hours heretofore. The regular workers on pay sheets will not be affected thereby as they will get the same amount of wages for nine hours' work as for ten hours. To compensate the piece workers, the millowners have increased the Dear Food Allowance from 35 per cent to 40 per cent. Some mills give as far as 50 per cent but 40 per cent is the minimum fixed now in place of 35 per cent which they received till December 1934. In regard to piece workers, it is too early to say how they receive the new system as the wages for January will be paid in the middle of February, when they will have a chance to give opinion whether the increase in dear allowance is a sufficient compensation for them. At present they are trying to adjust themselves to the new order of things.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. Jethamal Parashram of Karachi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. Subject: "Theosophical Society's President's Seven Years' Plan."

DEFENCE OBJECTION IN PETITS' CASE

Prosecution Counsel Continues Address

At the resumed hearing of the Bank of India Case against the Petits before Mr. I.S. Haji, Special Magistrate on Thursday, Mr. Coltman continued his address on behalf of the prosecution.

In the above case, Mrs. Gulbai Petit, her daughter Mrs. Dinbai Petit and her son, Mr. Phirozesha Petit are charged, at the instance of the Bank of India with fraudulent transfer of property with intent to deceive the creditors.

Continuing his address on Thursday, Mr. Coltman referred to the items in the schedule filed by Mrs. Gulbai Petit at the time of her adjudication and pointed out that the few documents that were handed over to the official assignee were just such as suited the accused's purpose. She suppressed all knowledge of the other documents added the counsel.

He next argued that the defence theory that, valuable gifts were given by the first accused to the second from time to time, was not true and characterised it as "mere moonshine."

He then dealt with the credibility of the evidence tendered by the prosecution witnesses. He said that Bhide and Narbharam, were absolutely disinterested witnesses and were very reliable persons. The very nature of their answers to questions precluded all possibility of dishonest motives being imputed to them. The counsel then criticised the defence suggestion that the prosecution witnesses were tutored by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and said that such a suggestion was unbelievable.

PETIT'S EVIDENCE.

Referring to the evidence of Mr. J.B. Petit, the counsel said that it was not at all to be wondered that Mr. Jehangir, a member of the same family, as the accused should have come forward to give evidence against them, because the malacious manner in which his mother had treated him and especially the fact that, she had filed a suit against him, fully justified in acting in the manner he did.

Further addressing the Court on the evidence of the prosecution witnesses, the counsel said, that Narbharam was a very honest person. There had practically been no blot in his character. At this stage, the counsel referred to the suggestion of the defence and said, "My learned friend has suggested that Narbharam was a false witness and was coached up by Mr. F.E. Dinshaw to give false evidence. I dare the defence to prove this suggestion."

To this Mr. S.G. Velinker replied, "The answer is yes."

The counsel next dealt with the statements of the accused and said that the evidence of the first accused was very vague. He also said that the statements of all the three accused were not consistent as far as the valuation of the jewellery was concerned. The first accused could not remember the occasions on which she had given the gifts to the second accused. The counsel also referred to the evidence of the first accused, in which she had stated that accounts were kept by her Secretaries and asked as to where the books of accounts were. In books produced, there was no mention of the sale of jewellery.

DEFENCE OBJECTION.

At this stage, Mr. S:G. Velinker pointed out that he objected to Z-72 and Z-73 going in as evidence. (They referred to the public examination of the first accused, and the evidences of the second and third accused before the Insolvency Court). He said that he was saying this at this stage because he wanted to disclose it to the prosecution, so that they might prepare accordingly.

Mr. Coltman said that such an objection could not be raised at this stage of the case, as both the exhibits had been admitted after arguments on both sides had been heard.

The Defence Counsel insisted that he could raise the objection at any stage, and said that he would refer to it during his address.

It was the defence view that these exhibits were not admissible, and if admissible, had not been proved under the law.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

LIST OF INSOLVENTS

The following is the list of persons who are adjudged insolvents by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as given in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of January 3, 1935:—

Vasant Haribhow Bhagat, Hindu, of Agar Bazar, Dadar, a Fitter in the Kamla Mills Ltd. at DeLisle Road.

Ganpat Janoo Pugaokar alias Barkya Janoo, Hindu, of Two Tanks, a mucadam in the Hindusthan Mills Ltd.

Hormasji Dadabhoy Umrigar, Parsi, of Dhobi Talao, a Clerk in the Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort.

Amratrai Chhotubhai Desai, Hindu, of Dadar No. 6, Lady Jamsetji Road, till lately Proprietor of Sharda Litho Press at Khetwadi 10th Lane up to July 1934 and now a Clerk in the employ of Shree Mahalaxmi Cinetone Company at Dadar.

John Ignatius D'Souza, East Indian, of Dadar, Agar Bazar, a Wireman in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd., Workshop at Kingsway, Dadar.

Kaikhushroo Bapuji Mody, Parsi, of Mazagaon, Victoria Road, formerly an Agriculturist at Ralej in Borsad District up to February 1933 and now a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Nadirshaw Printer and Co. Ltd., Esplanade Road

Ardeshir Jamshedji Kapadia alias Balsara, of Parel, DeLisle Road, a Fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway., Parel, Running Shed.

Benny Arthur Gibbs, Anglo-Indian, Agripada, a Driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Raghunath Prabhakar Ketkar, Hindu, of Matunga, lately a Grocery Shopkeeper upto 1933 at Kurla and now unemployed.

Ganpat Laxumon Morey, of Worli, Fergusson Road, formerly a Hawker in Cloth till 1931 and now a Cooly in the Madhusudandas Mills Ltd. (Moti Mills) at Worlee.

Muljibhai Jibhai Patel, Before Imprisonment, Dadar, a Manager of Mujeti Products (India) Company, Bombay.

Vishnu Ramchandra Parulekar, Hanuman Lane, Lamington Road, formerly doing Odd Jobs as Broker to Steamship Companies till August 1934 and now unemployed.

Thomas Alexander Rowe, East Indian of Santa Cruz, a Clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Church Gate Street.

Salebhai Mahomedalli Nalwalla, Mahomedan, of Koliwada, Mandvi, formerly doing business as a Plumber at Nagdevi Cross Lane under the name and style of Mahomedalli Abdullali, Plumber, till October 1933 and thereafter doing the same business under the same name and style in partnership with Ratanlal Mohanlal Sha up to February 1934 and since then on his own account under the same name and style till October 1934 and thereafter unemployed.

Bomanji Merwanji Wadia, Parsi, of No. 21, New Charni Road, lately a Commission Agent under the name of B. Merwanji and Sons uptil November 1934 at New Charni Road and now unemployed.

Dattatraya Ramchandra Nadkarni, Hindu, of Girgaum, a Superintendent, Appellate Side, High Court, Bombay.

LESS MORTALITY IN LAST WEEK

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay, writes:—

"The total mortality in the city for the week ended 22nd December last was 520, i.e. 7 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.3 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 51st week of 1933 was 473 and death rate 21.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 436 and death rate 18.1.

Out of the total deaths, 161 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 8 attacks (including 1 imported from Poona), and 3 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 863 which compares favourably with that for the 51st week of 1933, viz. 771 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933), viz. 673.

Karnatak Peasants Day Workers' Meeting

The meeting of all workers prepared to work as volunteers on the Karnatak Peasants' Day called at the Congress House to-day (Friday) will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) instead of at 6-30 p.m. (S T.).

SOUTH INDIAN WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA

The South Indian Women's Orchestra have, by special request, decided to give a farewell recital at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). The series of recitals with which they have been regaling Bombay music lovers during the past ten days has been widely appreciated. A thoroughly new programme has been drawn up for this farewell recital. Seeing that this is the last of their performance in this City in their present visit a large rush is naturally to be expected.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Karnatak Peasants' Day

The Karnatak Peasants' Day is to be observed on Tuesday next by the citizens of Bombay. Messrs. S. K. Patil and R. R. Diwakar, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, are strenuously working to make the day a success from the point of view of the peasants. Besides Mr. Diwakar, who is an Ex-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Deshabhakta Gangadharrao Deshpande, a member of the Working Committee of the Congress, and Mr. Hukkeriker are in Bombay working for the success of the Peasants' Day. The veteran Congressmen and tried leaders have been going round the city of Bombay for the last week seeking help for the suffering Karwar peasants. They have been appealing for funds in the name of suffering humanity and there can be very little doubt that generous hearted Bombay will never send back these leaders to their province empty-handed. But what has been paining these leaders is the lack of the proper spirit amongst the Karnataki youth of the City. In spite of repeated appeals very few of them have come forward to help in the relief measures. There is yet time for the young men to wake up and do their bit towards their suffering brethren.

Improvement Trust Chawls

How the Improvement Trust Chawls are managed in spite of there being a Superintendent of Chawls in every section is illustrated by the quarterly report of the Test Audit Officer. A test audit of vacant rooms in the Mazagaon chawls showed that some rooms were vacant with locks on the doors, some with nails on the doors, some with bolts from inside, and some with no locks, bolts, or nails with the result that these rooms were being freely used by unauthorised persons. A similar state of things was seen at Love Lane, Sopari Baug, Mandvi Koliwada, Princess Street and Chandanwadi Chawls. Some squatters and hawkers were allowed to occupy a large open space in the compound and two fruit stall-holders at the entrance without any rent. In the Imamwada Chawls it was noticed that some tenants were residing against whom arrears were written off as unrecoverable by the Standing Committee!

DISPUTE OVER SLAUGHTER HOUSE ASSESSMENT

Bombay Municipality Files Revision Application Against Bandra Magistrate's Decision

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 3.

A revision application was today filed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of Thana against the judgment of the City Magistrate of Bandra, who dismissed the appeal preferred by the Bombay Municipality contesting the notice of demand made by the Bandra Municipality for recovery of assessment on the slaughter house.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

The Bandra Magistrate had decided the appeal against the Bombay Municipality on March 29 last. On a revision application the Thana Judge set aside the order on July 14 and remanded it for fresh decision after hearing the case of both the sides in full. The Bandra Magistrate again decided the appeal against the Bombay Municipality on October 1 last.

The revision application has been again filed on grounds among others that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that upon adoption of assessment list of previous year, no alteration could be made to the list of the next succeeding year except pursuant to the order of a competent authority, that the petitioners were not entitled to special notice, that there was no increase in the valuation appealed against from correct valuation for the previous year and that he was wrong in confirming the valuation appealed against.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are that the appellants are owners of a slaughter-house at Bandra. The Bandra Municipality fixed the annual letting value at Rs. 1,01,616 for 1929-30. When objected, it was reduced to Rs. 95,262. Having not been satisfied the Bombay Municipality filed an appeal. The taxes for 1930-31 and 1931-32 were paid under protest pending the decision of the appeal. Giving effect to the award of arbitrators, the Magistrate fixed the annual letting value at Rs. 60,000 for 1929-30. The petitioners did not pay taxes for 1932-33. A notice of demand was issued.

Congress Membership In "G" Ward

In accordance with the amended constitution of the Indian National Congress, enrolment of Congress members in 'G' Ward has begun since the last week.

Membership books are ready for issue in the office of the Committee. Two books at a time will be issued to such Congress workers who are either members of the B.P.C.C. or of the Council of 'G' Ward D.C.C. or to those who will supply the requisite personal security in writing of any of our executive office-bearers. The books will be issued also to any one for enrolment on payment of Rs. 5 in advance for each book of 20 forms, Certificates will be issued later on from the office of the receipt of duly filled up counterfoils along with annual subscriptions.

All the old membership books issued before December, 1934, are hereby cancelled.

GERMAN COURSE FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

The course will begin to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Ram Mohan English School (Girgaum Back Road). Introduction to German (Bilingual Series) is the text-book recommended.

PATHE
FINAL PERFORMANCES
To-day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Cleopatra
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
Don't Miss It

TO-MORROW PATHE

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 522. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

WHAT IS POORNA SWARAJ?

In his interview with the "Chronicle" representative, published in these columns yesterday Dr. Bhagvandas has raised some important issues about the nature and implications of the Congress goal of "Poorna Swaraj" or complete independence. And he has indeed made out a strong case for clearly defining those implications. As a Congress representative in the Legislative Assembly, he was asked by our representative if taking the Oath of Allegiance by Congressman in the Assembly was not inconsistent with the Congress creed of Independence. He rightly feels that there is no conflict between the creed and the Oath, and his main reason for doing so is that at present the creed is wide enough to mean 'honourable inter-dependence on equal terms." There are, however, many Congressmen who, probably making the wish the father to the thought, interpret the creed to imply as a matter of course severance of British connection. Now, apart from the merits of severance, the creed in its present undefined form obviously includes complete independence or freedom within the Empire as well as complete independence outside it. In other words independence is not necessarily inconsistent with membership of, or association with, the Empire. Britain, for instance, is completely independent, yet she is a member of the Empire. Congress wants India to be just as completely independent as is Britain. And, be it noted, this view is not at all based on the existence of the Statute of Westminster. The Congress insists on complete independence—the question of association with the Empire is more or less a question of foreign policy—whether or not such a statute exists. However, if responsible Congress leaders differ in interpreting the creed, it is obviously necessary that an authoritative interpretation should be published.

Definition Of Swaraj

Dr. Bhagvandas is more insistent on a clearer definition of the positive aspects of Swaraj. "Swaraj," he says, "should be more clearly defined with its economic, political, educational, electoral and other policies—of course tentatively, subject to modifications later on—so that people may know what they are to struggle for, what they are to expect." He feels that if Swaraj is so clearly defined, the attention of the present warring parties "would become fixed on the main human issue of how to secure sufficient food and clothing and appropriate education and reasonable family life for all Indians and be drawn away from false energy-wasting communalistic and other side issues." It is to be doubted whether the clarification of the goal of Swaraj on the lines suggested will end the present conflict of parties. It is more likely that new parties will be formed in place of the present ones: only they will be divided by economic rather than communal issues. But such a re-orientation of parties will itself be a great gain.

Sound Socialism

The clarification that Dr. Bhagvandas desires has to some extent been already effected by the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights. The Congress Socialist Party, which he welcomes in common with Gandhiji, is striving to amplify that resolution so as to include true and essential safeguards for the poor, economic, social and political. And it is not too much to hope that the resolution so amplified will embody the essential principles of a sound type of Socialism which Dr. Bhagvandas wishes for and which probably Gandhiji himself had in mind when he remarked some time back that 'Socialism on sound lines may be the salvation of the world." If Congressmen desire that Swaraj should be on sound Socialistic lines, it is necessary, as Babu Bhagvandas points out, that people should be educated even from now to demand and work for such a goal, even though it will rest with a Constituent Assembly to formulate definite scheme of Swaraj. The very success of the Constituent Assembly will depend upon the previous education of the people with regard to the constitution that they are to demand.

Agricultural Indebtedness

A subject of great practical importance taken up for discussion at the All-India Economic Conference was that concerning the relief of rural indebtedness. Mr. Manohar Lal, the doyen of economists in India, who introduced the subject for discussion, spoke with all the authority of not only an ex-professor, but also of an ex-Minister of the Crown in the Punjab. They have there just passed a measure for Rural Debt Relief, which appears at first glance to be of a revolutionary nature. At least so it seemed on Mr. Manohar Lal's presentment. The Punjab Council majority, however, thought otherwise; and the interests of the creditor class have received very little of that sympathy and partiality to which that class is accustomed in our capitalistic society. Coming from the Punjab, Mr. Manoharlal displayed a degree of sympathy, and showed a warmth of advocacy, which all but persuaded the economists at the conference of the fairness of his pleas. The speakers who followed —Patna was distinguished for a plethora of speeches on almost every subject brought up for discussion, so that the President had almost in each case to extend the time limit set for the discussions, —were, however, a little more considerate of the claims of the debtors than Mr. Lal appeared to be. Even he, however, had no doubt that the load of rural indebtedness is intolerable, and that it demands instant relief, if our agriculturists are to have the slightest chance of survival. His objection was not so much to the principle of relief by legislation, as to the particular form that legislation had taken in the Punjab. And, as in that province all such questions wear inevitably the appearance of Hindu-Muslim conflict, the bitterness of his denunciation could be understood well even by those who, like ourselves, cannot share his burning indignation in pleading for the claims of the creditor. No economist at the Conference dared mention the simple solution of watered currency, compulsory legislative scaling down of the amount of the debt, or simple "repudiation," even though Mr. Manohar Lal assured the Conference the word "repudiation" was all but on the lips of some members in the Punjab debates. We fear this ancient sore of our national economy demands heroic remedies, and unless we make up our mind to some drastic measures,—whether on the Punjab lines or the German or American lines,—we shall never be entirely free from this lasting curse of Indian agriculture.

The other discussions at Patna centred round the population problem of this country. It was a fit tribute to the memory of the great economist, Malthus, who first raised this issue in its scientific form, and who breathed his last just a hundred years before the discussion began at Patna. The problem has been recognised as a social question of the highest importance in every country; and the suggestion of one of the economists,—Dr. Thomas of Madras,—that the problem of numbers was not so serious in this country, can only be dismissed as a plea by a Catholic (Christian) economist, who thinks more of the doctrines of his Church on the subject, than of the needs of this country. A Population Research Committee has, however, been instituted at Patna; and it is to be hoped some specific practical lines of action will be suggested by the economists, biologists, eugenists and sociologists, who are to help in raising the organisation.

The discussion, again, on the theory of trade, initiated by Prof. Kale of Poona, and suggesting the advent of a silent change in the very basic conception of the origin of trade, was a welcome contribution to pure theory, which has not always been very popular in such gatherings. The economists at Patna were, however, agreed that such points of pure theory need discussion; and so they have set down subjects of a similar kind for their next gathering, even at the risk of making one of the younger geniuses from Cambridge question, if any one of his fellows in India would be able to write a single page on "Wages and Costs," or some analogous subject. Cambridge, however, has its own conceit, even though Keynes may unblushingly revise the economic creed of a life-time; and we need not feel discouraged or pessimistic about our own possibilities until we have tried them. The ray of hope was visible even at Patna, despite the gloom of Cambridge in Benares, in the contributions of Aligarh or Osmania, of Dacca or Poona. And so we trust the next sessions at Dacca will rise above the inevitable limitations imposed by the "official" connections of many a member of the Conference, so that the great and complex national problems of this country, need not be stifled by restrictions from the Powers-that-be, or diverted into false channels by "instructions" from above.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Divine Guidance

(By N. H. P.).

Over there in America, it is a custom, both pretty and proper, among lawyers, whenever they forgather, to commence their conferences with invocation and prayer. The report of the proceedings of the fifty-third annual meeting of the Texas Bar Association just to hand, contains the following beautiful Invocation pronounced at the commencement of the session by the Rev. W. R. White: "Now, Holy Father, we face problems unusual in the history of the world and of our own nation. We feel conscious of a need of wisdom greater than any of us possess, of a need of wisdom greater than all of us collectively seem to have, to effectively grapple with the problems of our day. We come this morning with gratitude for this great profession whose field of service touches so tremendously to-day some of the outstanding problems of our social order and of the life of the world. We pray that there may come to them that beautiful spirit of co-operation, that thoroughness of analysis and that courageousness of conviction that shall lead them to make their contribution to the solution of the serious problems before us. We pray that a high spirit of patriotism and devotion to the basic elemental ideals of our nation and of the law of our land, and of the greater good of humanity, shall be upon them and shall motivate them in all that may be done. We know this is no day for little men; we know this is no time for selfish men; but men with big vision and with noble and unselfish gratitude toward the common need. May Thy spirit make of this meeting such a one that all of this State shall take new heart and new hope in the effective acceleration of the processes of justice, and toward the restoration of a high respect for the basic law of our land. In His name we ask it. Amen."

An Invocation

Another inspiring invocation, deserving of record was delivered by the Rev. F. P. Culver, as follows:—"Our Father, for Thy goodness we praise Thee: for Thy forgiving mercy we are thankful. We rejoice that Thou art not far away; that Thy home is not amid the stars, but Thou makest Thy dwelling amongst the homes of men, who strive and toil. We are thankful for Thy presence, for Thy presence shames us in our sins. In Thy presence the vision of what we can be con-

(Continued on page 4.)

A BRAVE FIGHTER.

Consistent and tenacious in his loyalty, M.V. Abhyankar was one of the bravest and most undaunted fighters that the Non-Co-operation movement of 1920 brought into the forefront of public life. He joined the Congress as a follower of the late Lokamanya in 1916, and since then, there was never a call which the organisation made to which Abhyankar failed to respond with a completeness of which any political body would be proud. The tests came fast and furious, but Abhyankar never faltered. The greatest of these tests was the challenge of communalism. Abhyankar did not hesitate and he took it up in a manner which forms a glorious chapter in the history of the last few days. The Central Provinces recognised the greatness of the man and at the recent elections—which he fought because the Congress called upon him, in his sickness, to do so—he was returned with a crushing majority over his opponent, the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha. India will long cherish the memory of one of her most valiant sons, and we are confident that the C. P. will never fail to honour the spirit of the dead leader.

LIBERALS' PATHETIC FAITH IN BRITAIN

They Will Not Learn In Spite Of British Record Of Broken Pledges

By K. F. NARIMAN

I

From a constitutional fight for a political status, the Liberals and Moderates have now climbed down to a mere wordy struggle for political phraseology. Their immediate, or even a reasonably distant, objective is not the actual attainment of 'Dominion Status' but for the present, they would apparently be content if, at least, that magic phrase 'Dominus Status' is included and made part of the preamble in the forthcoming Parliamentary India Bill. They are reduced to the same pathetic and desperate position of a discarded and disappointed lover "If I cannot actually adore and have my sweet-heart in real companionship, let me at least be possessed of her photo, so that I may seek solace by merely gazing at her likeness."

Their Hopes

Having apparently failed in their method of achieving their political goal, even step by step and stage by stage, now they want to ramble from preamble to preamble, and hope to arrive at their destination on 'Doomsday.' The 1919 preamble 'implied' Dominion Status, so as the next logical step, it was expected that the 1935 Preamble must make it more definite and explicit. In the 1950 Preamble they will insist upon a greater emphasis and so on and so forth till some coming generation, descendants by 10th or 13th degree, may ultimately come to enjoy the 'fruit' that is forbidden to the present and immediately following generations.

Empty Pledges

It is surprising, that they have not yet realised that 'Dominion Status' offered in one Parliamentary preamble can also be taken away by another Parliamentary preamble. As Major Graham Pole has conclusively demonstrated, with most damaging quotations, British pledges, Crown proclamations and Cabinet and Viceregal announcements all *gave* Dominion Status to India but by one stroke of Parliamentary preamble, it is evidently taken away. And, according to most responsible M.P.'s, all these declarations, announcements, proclamations and preambles are absolutely irrelevant. The House of Commons is guided solely by political expediency. The members have not assembled to perform sacred religious ceremonies or redeem foolish oaths and pledges made in moments of ethical weakness. As practical men of the world, they only mean business. That has been their record since they started building up this great Empire. If, they had stuck to their pledges, with holy Bible in one hand and sacred Cross in another, the British Empire would never have been the mighty giant, with one foot in each hemisphere, it is today. Major Graham Pole in 1934 only repeats the accusations, that have been levelled against British diplomats for generations past, by such great personalities in British history as Lord Lytton, Edmund Burke and Gladstone.

After such bitter experience, we should not attach any importance to their empty pledges.

Burke's Indictment

We may not reproduce the oft-repeated and memorable words of Lord Lytton in 1878 uttered whilst holding the most responsible position as Viceroy of India.

A century before that, in 1783, Edmund Burke, speaking on Fox's India Bill, impeached British statesmen, controlling Indian affairs in the following condemnatory language, not in a secret despatch like Lord Lytton, but openly and publicly on the floor of the House. Whilst speaking on India Bill he said:

"First I say that there is not a single Prince, State or Potentate in India, great or small, whom they have not sold; secondly, not a single treaty, which they have not broken; thirdly, not a single Prince or State, whosoever put any trust in the Company, who is not utterly ruined."

It was with a view to put an end to such deplorable and unedifying state of affairs, that the East India Company's commercial rule was ended and transfer was made to the Crown, in the expectation that greater responsibility and honesty would be extorted from high and responsible officers of the Crown. It was in the expectation of inspiring fresh hope and re-

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

THE SCAPE-GOAT.

After much ado and an inevitable critical "hitch", M. Laval, the French Prime Minister, is finally visiting Rome to talk things over with Signor Mussolini. The problems are various and difficult. They constitute a confused and complicated mass of Austrian independence, Treaty revision, the position and policy of the Little Entente, the German factor, Balkan conflicts and last, though not the least, the naval ambitions of Italy. A consolidated settlement that is at all amicable looks like a despairing impossibility unless France reconciles herself to the necessity of a Treaty revision and Italy to more restricted ambitions in the Mediterranean. Whether these two Powers will do so is more than one can anticipate at the moment. But they are certainly alive to the gravity of the situation, and, according to the latest cable, an agreement has been arrived at. And it is suggested that 'territorial adjustments' at the expense of the unfortunate people of East Africa are to be utilised for mutual placation—the last but at the same time the easiest and most usual refuge of conflicting Imperialism.

WELCOME ACTIONS.

We learn that in view of the report of the Medical Board that examined him, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will probably be allowed to go to Europe to continue his treatment. This is the only course that human considerations dictated and we are glad that the Bengal Government are going to adopt it at last. It is also gratifying that, according to a Peshawar report, the Government of the N.W.F.P. have decided not to renew the ban on Dr. Khan Sahib. In view of the last Assembly elections—Dr. Khan Sahib won the Frontier seat despite the fact that he was not allowed to enter the Province even for electioneering purposes—the Frontier Government could not, logically, do otherwise.

NO CHANGE.

But, however, welcome and even admirable they may be, these are isolated and individual acts which do not affect the general position at all appreciatively. They cannot be regarded as signs, much less gestures, of a change of administrative policy. Emergency Powers are still in force, being renewed almost everywhere. Jawaharlal continues to be in prison. And prosecutions, which could have well been avoided, were only recently launched against Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Satyapal. It is these factors which possess relevant validity in the appreciation of general Governmental attitude and policy in regard to the present situation in India.

ORGANISE "MASSES."

This week's "Congress Socialist" is remarkable for an open Letter to the Congress M.L.A.'s which contains some interesting suggestions as to what they should do both within and without the Assembly. How far the suggestions will prove practicable cannot yet be said but the value and necessity of organising mass consciousness cannot be denied. This is the most imperative duty which Congress M.L.A.'s would neglect at their peril. Mrs. Kamaladevi contributes a critical analysis of the reception to the J.P.C. report and urges the same conclusion: "The only solution to the present situation lies in organising mass opinion," to enable the calling of a Constituent Assembly. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the General Secretary, appeals to party members to support the "Congress Socialists," an appeal which we heartily endorse. The Congress Socialist has established its right to be supported not only by members of the Congress Socialist party but also by all others who are interested in Socialism, and more particularly by responsible Congressmen — including Congress M.L.A.'s. For, they must keep in touch with the thoughts and reactions of those who are the future Congress.

BARBAROUS CUSTOMS.

The All-India Women's Conference deserves to be congratulated on its boldness in condemning "the tyranny perpetrated on Baluchi women through customs such as Bhajai (giving away the wife of a deceased person to his heirs)" and some other barbarous customs. Mrs. Asaf Ali, speaking on the resolution, pointed out how difficult it is to ventilate grievances like this as restraints are put even on Moulvies' freedom of speech with regard to such subjects. The Women's Conference will do well to carry on vigorous educative propaganda against the evils, as without such propaganda even legislation, when it comes, will be ineffective.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Dr. Ansari's Interview

"One would have thought", says Dr. Ansari, "that His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who, according to all accounts, is a friend of India and an advocate of Indian self-government would have translated the spirit of this principle (the principle of recognising the party that comes out successful in the elections to the legislature) in his Government's dealings with Congress-men at this juncture of our public life." Although he is a friend of India, he is not free to act as he likes, because he is answerable to a Secretary of State whose policy is one of ill-conceived disregard for Indian public opinion. Dr. Ansari wants Lord Willingdon to invite Gandhiji for a personal talk. We are afraid this suggestion is no appropriate unless Dr. Ansari has reasons for it that cannot be divulged at this stage. In the first place, Lord Willingdon is not likely to consider the suggestion, "albeit" it emanates from no less an authority than the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board. Secondly there is no chance of any understanding being arrived at. At any rate, the spirit of the reply to Gandhiji's request for permission to visit the Frontier does not encourage the hope that any useful purpose will be served by a Gandhi-Willingdon meeting. —"Deccan Times."

"The Attempt on Kirov:—Stalin sitting in his study at Kremlin. Stalin is seen with a pipe in his mouth. At his right is Voroschilov and on left Dimitroff."
—Letter-press in Lahore paper.

Our lurid contemporary is unfortunately too late. And a little too unfair to the Soviet Dictator. Also to his pipe.

* * * *

According to Sir Oliver Lodge the ethereal is real. 'The ether which surrounds us is the one great reality."

We in India quite agree. But Sir Oliver at least was not talking of the British connection.

* * * *

Addressing the Indian Science Congress, Lord Willingdon said: "It may be asked what part does Government play or propose to play in India's contribution to science?"

It may, but it really needn't.

* * * *

"Members of the (Science) Congress", continued the Viceroy, "will need no elaborate reminder of what the Government of India have done and are doing in this respect."

They don't because there is nothing "elaborate" to remind them of.

* * * *

The U.P. Socialist Conference has "sent" its greetings to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The relevant point is whether the message will reach him.

* * * *

"Mr. Jayakar is a wilful and naughty optimist" says a contemporary, which is very naughty of it, and inexcusably disrespectful.

It's untrue, too. Mr. Jayakar is nothing of the kind. His great forte is a profound and deeply impressive pessimism.

* * * *

"If Mr. Jayaker believes that there is real'y an advance, he should," challenges the same contemporary, "convince the public with an open advocacy of the reforms."

That would merely further confirm the public in its present conviction.

* * * *

"Honours in England are dispensed by the party in power," says a contemporary.

They are similarly, and for the same reasons, dispensed in India also, the only minor difference being that in this country the party in power is also the power in perpetuity.

* * * *

Thus Mr. Churchill: "The fight to save India and the British Empire was only now beginning to come to close quarters."

That is quite true. But what Mr. Churchill really means is the fight to save India and the British Empire from the Tory Tweedledum for the Die-Hard Tweedledee.

* * * *

A Reuter message says that a Franco-Italian agreement, in effect, has already been reached 'not only on outstanding Franco-Italian difficulties but on guaranteeing Austrian independence."

With this fair warning we should now prepare ourselves to receive the news of the inevitable deadlock.

* * * *

"Fickle brides and fickle bridegrooms are much fewer in the marriage returns for the past year," says a British paper. Which indicates that while economic depression is disappearing, spiritual depression is proportionately deepening.

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ACTRESS AND BAILIFF IN A FIGHT

He Asked For Rent And Was Scratched Instead.

—Press Headlines.

Inscrutable are the ways of Publicity.

* * * *

We congratulate our Delhi correspondent on his forecast about nominations to the Assembly. It is quite correct—it has got to be quite correct.

Every one in the list has well earned this New Year honour, and especially Mr. Ranga Iyer. He is as demonstrably desirable as, for instance, the safeguards are demonstrably in the interests of India.

* * * *

"Jack and Emily are going to be married."

"Emily! I thought she was one of these modern girls who didn't believe in marriage?"

"So did Jack."

American Steamer Sunk In Sudden Collision

Sliced Into Half When Struck Amidships By Pleasure Craft

Passengers Jump Into Icy Waters: Tug-Boats Rush To Help: Makeshift Hospital Set Up: 100 Persons Unaccounted For

NEW YORK, January 3.

Over 100 persons are till now unaccounted for in the sinking after a collision of the East River Colonial Navigation Company's steamer "Lexington" while 'en route' to Providence in Rhode Island with 200 passengers and 61 crews.

The "Lexington" which displaces 1,240 tons and is 240 feet long collided with the Arrow Line Steamer "Jane Christenson." It was almost sliced into half and sank within ten minutes. The passengers jumped into the icy waters from the sinking vessel and the river immediately became a Bedlam with sirens.

Tug-boats and other craft were rushed to the scene of disaster and a makeshift hospital was established at the Manhattan shore. Doctors were rushed to the spot from the Bellevue Hospital. It is not yet known whether there were any deaths, but the number hitherto reported to be rescued is between 100 and 150 persons.

Women survivors said the wildest confusion prevailed and a terrific crash occurred just after the "Lexington" passed Brooklyn Bridge. Everything including the dining room was smashed. The band struck up as the terrified passengers started putting on their lifebelts.

The scene of the collision is not far from the spot where over 1,000 lives were lost in the "General Slocum" disaster in June, 1904. —Reuter's Special Service.

NO FATALITIES REPORTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

It is believed that there have been no fatalities in the Lexington disaster. The Captain states that all the passengers and crew were saved. The final check-up is difficult as a number of those rescued has been taken to the Brooklyn side. According to the best available information the passengers numbered 130 and the crew 52.

The "Lexington" which plied between New York City and Providence since the nineties is now resting in forty feet of water her funnels showing above the water surface.

It appears that the "Jane Christenson's" bows, which were embedded in the "Lexington's" side, held the vessel up until everyone was taken off.

The "Jane Christenson" then withdrew to the shore with many survivors.

LATER.

The police and coast guards announce that there have been no fatalities in the "Lexington" disaster.—Reuter.

5 MISSING AND 20 INJURED

(LATER).

After a later check, the owners report that five crew are missing from Lexington and twenty people are injured.

MARTIAL LAW IN N. ALBANIA?

Greek Papers Report Yugoslav Frontier Is Closed

REBEL FORCE OF 3,500 BEING LED?

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Reports of further trouble in Albania and the wounding of King Zog by a bomb are denied by the Albanian Legation in London and other Albanian representatives abroad.

The reports, which the Albanian circles ascribe to the desire, in certain quarters unfriendly to Albania, to prejudice Albania's development, and particularly to hold up the loan of a million sterling which Albania is seeking to raise with the Dutch and Swiss bankers, appeared in Greek newspapers which declared that martial law has been proclaimed in North Albania and that the Yugoslav frontier is closed as the result of activities of the former Aide-de-Camp of King Zog, who was said to be leading a force of 3,500 rebels.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE IN INDIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Extracts from Sir Thomas Ainscough's Report on British Trade in India are featured in the papers. "The Times" draws attention to the importance which Sir Thomas attributes to the results of British Cotton Delegation in 1933 in inaugurating a new era of friendly co-operation and says that the report gives proof of solid advantages to the Anglo-Indian trade already conferred by the Ottawa agreements.

The paper says that it is true that, judged from the narrowest viewpoint, the benefits hitherto enjoyed by the Indian Exporter may appear to be somewhat greater than those gained by the British manufacturer, but it must be remembered that the recovery of a great agricultural country like India must be comparatively slow and there is every reason to expect that, as the purchasing power of the Indian masses is restored, their purchases of British goods will substantially be greater.

CHURCHILL ON 'FIGHT TO SAVE INDIA'

Only Now Beginning To Come To Close Quarters, Says Fireater

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The only new point emerging from Sir Samuel Hoare's broadcast speech was his evident fear of Parliamentary discussion on the India Bill, declared Mr. Winston Churchill interviewed by Reuter.

The Conservative Party would make a fatal mistake if it did anything to weaken the bulwarks against revolutionary legislation. There was no reason to suppose that the Government would endeavour to rush and force the Indian Home Rule Bill through Parliament without offering all reasonable and fair facilities for debate.

The questions which Parliament would be required to probe concerned only proposals on their merits.

The fight to save India and the British Empire was only now beginning to come to close quarters. —Reuter's Special.

AIR MAIL ARRIVES AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

The air mail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at two this afternoon and left for Singapore at 3-42 p.m.

Dr. Maude Royden and Mrs. Corbett Ashby left for Delhi by the Trans-Continental 'plane.

The air mail for Lahore left at 4-33 p.m.—A.P.

SILVER MARKET FOR LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Further progress in the efforts to establish a silver market in London was made to-day, when a sub-committee of the Metal Exchange visited bullion dealers to discuss contract technicalities.

It is understood the committee's intentions are still too vague to allow a forecast of the definite date when dealings will begin, but it is considered certain that operations will be started in the course of this year.

Reuter's are assured that the discussions with the bullion dealers were most friendly.—Reuter.

BRITISH COAL FOR IRISH CATTLE

Gentleman's Agreement Should Restore Normal Economic Relations

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A Gentleman's Agreement has been arrived at between the Irish Free State and the British Government by which the Free State will take a larger quantity of British coal in exchange for the equivalent of imports of Irish cattle into Britain.

The agreement is believed to be an important step towards the restoration of normal economic and political relations between the two countries.

The effect of the agreement will be that over million tons more of British coal will enter the Free State, while Irish circles estimate that it will mean the extra importation of 150,000 head of cattle over the present quota limits.

A further outcome of the agreement will be the cessation of Irish imports of coal from Germany and Poland, as soon as the Free State's present contracts with those countries expire.

The coalfields principally concerned are South Wales, Lancashire, Southwest Scotland. Thus the agreement will especially benefit particularly the distressed areas.

It is understood that the exchange of coal for cattle will be outside the duties imposed on Free State produce in connection with the land annuities dispute. There will be similar arrangements with regard to the duties on coal exported to Ireland.

The agreement did not involve much negotiation but was completed before Christmas, Mr J. Thomas Mr. W. Elliot and Mr. D. Runciman being the principal negotiators on the British side.

The Mining Association of Britain has been informed of the new development, and arrangements are being made by the Association for allocating the new trade between the coalfields concerned.—Reuter.

INCREASE OF QUOTAS

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The High Commissioner for the Irish Free State in London has announced that as a result of discussions between the Government of the Irish Free State and Great Britain, quotas for cattle in 1935 will be increased in all categories by 33 and one-third per cent over quotas for 1934, in return for increased purchases by the Irish Free State of coal to an equivalent value.—Reuter.

PARADING CABINET AND PARTY UNITY

Demonstration At State Opera House

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

Herr Hitler, Gen. Goering and Herr Rudolf Hess will be among the spectators at the gigantic meeting at the State Opera House this afternoon arranged hurriedly in order to demonstrate complete Cabinet and party unity. Party leaders and the secret police chiefs from throughout the country will attend and many have been recalled to duty from holidays for the purpose.

During the hours 3 to 12 midnight aeroplanes are forbidden to fly over the Capital and the regular air mail traffic must take the specially designated routes on arrival and departure.

NAZI UNITY PARADE.

The entire route from Hitler's Palace on the Wilhelmstrasse to the Opera House was lined with 40,000 storm-troopers Black Guards in preparation for the meeting, while hundreds of police were engaged in clearing Wilhelmstrasse Unter-den-Linden of all traffic.

Motor cars are not allowed to stand on the route along which Hitler will pass, and the public who are still unaware of the nature of the meeting are being kept on the move.

The meeting described as a "State act" is expected to last several hours.

General Goering will read a manifesto on behalf of Hitler who will also address the meeting, which is intended to be a demonstration of the unity of Nazism to the whole world.

CITROEN WORKS REOPEN.

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The Citroen Works reopened when 3,000 employees, mostly in the Sales Department, returned to work. Mass return of workers will begin from 7th instant.

BOOM ON THE BOURSE

Sequel To Treasury Change And Franco-Italian Agreement

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The announcement of the appointment of M. Jean Tannery followed by the Franco-Italian agreement has led to a boom on the Bourse. French rentes gained as much as 35 centimes and the other securities followed suit.

BOURSE SHOOTS UP

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Jan. 3.

One of the biggest markets ever experienced on the Bourse to-day following the declaration of the Government policy to establish a short term money market. There were ten per cent rises in some cases. There was an advance of 600 francs on yesterday's quotation of 10,200 for Banque de France shares. Credit Lyonnais gained seventy-two on 1757, and Saint Gobain Glass Works advanced 720 francs.

Open Market For French Treasury Bonds

PARIS, Jan. 2.

M. Jean Tannery, General Manager, Caisse des Depots et Consignations, succeeds, M. Moret as Governor of the Bank of France. No explanation has been given for the change, but M. Tannery is known to be partisan toward an open market for Treasury Bonds, which is favoured by M. Flandin and opposed by M. Moret.

M. Moret has been made an honorary Governor of the Bank of France.

A later cable states: The nomination of M. Jean Tennery as Governor of the Bank of France in the place of M. Moret confirms the French financial opinion that M. Moret has been opposed to Government's new policy, which is stated to involve the issue of 20 milliard francs Treasury Bonds, which will be taken up by private banks but can be discounted by the Bank of France. It is pointed out that this is the result of a large increase in the note circulation, but a consequent reduction of the interest rates will compensate the inflationary effect upon prices.

Government had no alternative to meet the 1935 commitments owing to the difficulty to float long term loans. It is thought that the French Government intend to copy the British cheap money policy with a view to preparing for future conversions of long term issues —Reuter.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

To Issue 10 Million Conversion Loan

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A great saving in interest will be effected by the London County Council as a result of the decision to issue a conversion loan of ten million sterling at par, bearing 2 3/4 per cent which will replace the existing 3½ per cent stock. The new issue is redeemable in 1960-70.

BURDWAN FOR INDIA

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Maharaja of Burdwan left for India. He sails by the "Kaisar-i-Hind" from Marseilles. Sir Padamji Ginwala also left for India.

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

It may be recalled that the Socialists had brought a resolution in the Political Conference at Etawah condemning Dr. Ansari's interview with the representative of the "Hindu," Madras, on the Viceroy's speech.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena who was here saw Dr. Ansari to-day. In a statement to the Associated Press, Babu Mohanlal Saxena said that he was glad that the said resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The representative of the "Hindu" had met Dr. Ansari at a station and while driving with him, had a conversation on the Viceroy's speech, in which there was no mention about the adoption of the so-called constitutional means by the Congress in fulfilment of the conditions laid down by Sir Harry Haig in the Assembly. He naturally wondered how an old friend like Babu Purshottam Das Tandon could have been a party to a resolution, which to say the least, was hasty and uncalled-for.

KIRPAN BILL FOR SIKHS

Sardar Mangal Singh Will Move For Uniform Law

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A. has given notice of a Kirpan Bill to be introduced in the next session of Assembly to further amend the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

In the statement of objections and reasons he says:—

The object of this bill is to safeguard the interests of Sikhs in observing the dictates of their religion in the matter of possessing or carrying Kirpans, and to make the law in connection therewith uniform in the whole of British India. At present the rules made under the act in various provinces on this point are different and conflicting. Under the rules the Sikhs are allowed to possess and carry Kirpan of any size in the Punjab whereas in several other provinces it is unlawful to possess or carry Kirpan of more than the prescribed size.

In the Punjab, the home of the Sikhs, carrying and possessing a Kirpan by a Sikh is no offence as it is expected under the Arms Act. A Sikh and his religion are the same in any part of India. The symbol of his religion can not change with the place, and to insist on fixing the limit of the length of the Kirpan amounts to interference with his religion. There have been many instances when a Sikh has been deprived of this symbol of his religion and heavily sentenced for observing it on crossing the boundary of one province into that of another. Nor is differential treatment of the same person in different parts of his country justified in any way whatsoever. A Sikh is as good a citizen in one province as in the other. Sikhs are spread over the whole country and freely move about from one end of it to another, being actively engaged in all walks of life and in all professions and crafts.

In these circumstances it is necessary that the amendments proposed by the Bill be made into Law.—United Press.

COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE FOR FULL TERM

Sequel To Complaints Of Members On Elevation To Municipal Status

LYALLPUR, Jan. 3.

It may be recalled that as a sequel to the elevation of the small Town Committee Chak Jhumra, to a second class Municipal Committee, orders were issued for the general election of the Committee and voters' lists were prepared for the purpose. But the present Municipal Commissioners thereupon are reported to have protested against it contending that as they were elected only last year as Municipal Commissioners, they are legally entitled to serve as such for full three years.

It is now understood that orders have been received for stay of the election and it is believed that the present Committee will be allowed to live its full term.—United Press.

No Interference With Austria In Future

Franco-Italian Agreement Guarantees Independence And Integrity Of Distracted Country

ROME, Jan. 2.

It is understood that the Franco-Italian agreement which is expected to be signed during M. Laval's visit will comprise a more forcible Franco-Italian restatement of the principles of Austrian integrity and independence, and the agreement of Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary not to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria or each other, and not to initiate any aggression.

The Franco-Italian negotiations were held up for 24 hours because Austria was reluctant to agree to any guarantee of independence by her Balkan neighbours, but Signor Mussolini drafted a formula which is understood to be on the above lines which Austria has accepted, enabling M. Laval to leave for Rome.

TREMENDOUS STEP TOWARDS PEACE

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Along with the news that M Laval will go to Rome to-morrow, Paris reports make it clear that the Franco-Italian Agreement in effect was reached not only on the outstanding Franco-Italian difficulties, but on the guaranteeing of Austrian independence. The difficulties regarding the question of treaty revision were met by omitting any reference to the frontiers.

The details of the agreement will not be revealed until after Signor Mussolini and M. Laval have met, but Reuter is authoritatively informed that it is "very precise, clear and unequivocal."

The agreement which is described by a high authority in Paris as "a tremendous step towards the appeasement of Europe and a new chapter in the history of disarmament", is at present in the form of an aide memoire which will later be transformed into a draft protocol for submission to Central European discussion and approval.

It covers purely Franco-Italian problems such as the status of Italian subjects in Tunis and certain colonial frontier demarcations, and the guarantees of the independence of Austria by means of a Central European Pact to which outside States such as Britain, Rumania and Turkey will eventually be invited to subscribe.

After the Rome meeting M. Flandin and M. Laval will come to London to report the result of the Rome talks, and try to make further progress in smoothing out international problems.—Reuter.

BIG POWERS WILL BE ASKED TO JOIN PACT

VIENNA, Jan. 2.

It is officially stated that Austria and all her neighbours including Germany, probably also Britain, France, Rumania and Poland will be invited to participate in the Non-Interference Pact.—Reuter.

DACOITS RAID MONEY-LENDER'S HOUSE

Frighten Villagers With Gun Shots & Decamp With Booty

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Information has been received that a daring dacoity occurred last night at Kamalpur village, forty miles from Lahore, in which a masked gang raided the house of a Hindu Sahukar, and after terrorising the neighbours by firing gun shots and torturing the inmates to compel them to deliver the keys of the safes, decamped with booty of about a thousand rupees.

It is stated that five or six dacoits armed with guns, takwas and other deadly weapons, attacked the house of Khushiram, the Sahukar, at about dinner time. One dacoit armed with a gun went up to the balcony to keep off rescuers while others tortured the Sahukar's aged mother and compelled her to give up the keys of the safe.

Meanwhile, the Sahukar, who was in his shop, rushed up and raised an alarm, in response to which some neighbours came up, but they beat a hasty retreat in the face of fire opened on them by the dacoit standing on guard on the balcony. The Sahukar himself was wounded in the thigh and rendered unconscious. Others did not dare to approach the dacoits.

On receipts of information, Inspector Asgar Ali went in pursuit of the dacoits, but no arrest has been reported so far.

Another daring dacoity is reported from Sheikhupura, in which four dacoits raided the house of a well-to-do carpenter of Chak Dabia at dead of night, and removed a safe weighing 3½ maunds, containing valuables and cash totalling Rs 3,000 in value.—A.P.

T. U. C. EXECUTIVE REJECTS J.P.C. REPORT

Reforms Plan Is Retrograde And Unsatisfactory

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

The deliberations of the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress continued till a late hour last night, the principal item discussed being the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report.

While the opinion was unanimous that the recommendations were retrograde and unsatisfactory and hence must be rejected, there was divergence of views regarding the actual form of the resolution to be adopted by the Executive, embodying the Trade Union Congress attitude. Finally a comprehensive resolution drafted by the Sub-Committee, to whom the matter had been referred, was unanimously passed.

The Committee further adopted a resolution strongly disapproving of the decision of the National Federation of Trade Unions to seek amendment of the Government of India Bill through the British Labour Party and the British Trade Union Congress.

Regarding the question of unity of Trade Unions, the Committee laid down certain basic principles and appointed a sub-Committee to negotiate with other groups in the country.

The Committee again meets this afternoon to dispose of other business.—A.P.

N. M. JOSHI TO PRESIDE

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Burma Provincial Indian Labour Conference held last night unanimously elected Mr. N. M. Joshi of Bombay as President. January 13 has been fixed as the date of the Conference.

Several committees are appointed to make the Conference a success.

It is understood that Mr. Joshi will be starting from Calcutta on the 8th, arriving in Rangoon on the 11th instant.—United Press.

"Menace Of Congress Constructive Programme"

ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO COMBAT IT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Hindustan Times", referring to the Congress resolution regarding Village Industries Association, says, gossip has it that Government of India, in order not to be outdone by the Congress in any programme of constructive and ameliorative nature, have been whipped into activity and the Congress village industries scheme is to be completely forestalled.

The Government of India, he understands, have called for detailed reports on the local conditions regarding the possibilities of Government undertaking the resuscitation of old village industries and starting of new ones.

It is depressing to note, he continues, the Government in the present move are actuated by motives hostile rather than friendly to the All-India Village Industries Association.

ASTUTE MOVE

The Government of India after weighing all evidence before them have come to the deliberate conclusion which they are communicating to His Majesty's Government, that the new programme, adopted by the Congress, of organising village industries, coupled with Parliamentary work, is nothing but an astute move on the part of Mahatmaji to find employment for his men and regain the prestige lost by failure of Civil Disobedience.

It is also represented by the Government to be a well-laid plan to revive Civil Resistance on an unprecedented scale with the support of rural masses. This interpretation, the correspondent understands, has been embodied by the Government of India in a circular, which gives specific directions to the Local Governments as to the ways and means of combating the grave menace of the Congress constructive programmes.

MAHATMA'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

The Bombay session of the Congress, according to the Government, represents the greatest personal triumph of Mahatma Gandhi—a fact which the Local Governments are asked to view with disquietitude and meet with appropriate action.

Should Economics Be Divorced From Politics?

PROF. N. C. VAKIL CLEARS POSITION

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that the report of your Patna correspondent regarding my concluding remarks at the Patna Economic Conference, as published in your paper on the 1st instt. is not quite accurate, and is likely to create a misapprehension. I shall be glad, therefore, if you kindly allow me to state the exact position.

During the discussion on "Economic Planning for India" one of the speakers advocated Political Planning side by side without which economic planning could not in his opinion succeed. In support of his argument one of the remarks that he made was that the President's address was 60 per cent. politics and 40 per cent. economics. There was no charge against me, and it was not necessary for me to take notice of a casual remark like this. Later however, I found that two other speakers referred to this remark in a manner which showed that there had arisen some misunderstanding on account of it. In order to remove this, it became necessary for me to explain the dilemma with which economists are usually confronted in this country, when they are asked to keep economics and politics separate.

My explanation may be briefly summarised thus. If it is intended that economists should not be political partisans or political agitators in connection with their scientific work, I am in agreement with the advice. On the other hand, if this advice to separate economics from politics is taken to mean, as it is in many cases, that we should ignore political facts in the consideration of economic problems, I do not agree. To do so would be unscientific inasmuch as the consideration of the problem would be one-sided. Just as we must take due note of religious and social facts that influence economic problems, we must also take relevant political facts into consideration in their proper perspective. Not to do so would be unscientific.

So far as the remark regarding my address is concerned, I did not discuss it further in my concluding observations at the Conference, but I may say that, if it conveys to anybody that my address was devoted to a political subject to the extent of 60 per cent. and to an economic subject to the extent of 40 per cent. the impression is wrong and should be removed. What the remark was intended to convey was that, I had taken full account of all relevant political facts in the discussion of my theme, namely, the formation of economic opinion in India, which any reader of the address can find for himself. It is because the unscientific attitude on such matters is maintained and encouraged in responsible quarters, that it becomes necessary to assert this natural and scientific position.—Yours etc.,

C.N. VAKIL.
School of Economics & Sociology, University of Bombay.
Jan. 3.

Proposed Tax On Motor-Buses

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The announcement of the contemplated new device of doing away with the tolls has put the bus owners to great fright inasmuch as it will completely do away with the bus plying trade. Though outwardly the scheme is very skilfully guised and is brought under the pretext of giving relief to the motor owners and the farmers it is more unjust on all than the old system of tolls.

2. The new scale of taxation is most annoying to the interests of the local bus owners inasmuch as they are already groaning under the burden of the local municipal wheel tax which is one of the highest in the Ahmedabad municipal limits as compared with the same in other big cities and towns. The bus owners were already considering the advisability of representing their grievances to the municipality when this fresh move of the Government has come to one and all as a bolt from the blue. I would simply request your readers and the Finance Member to Government to consider, whether in view of the figures as given below, the new rates of taxation are equitable or otherwise. The condition of a busowner in Ahmedabad is, indeed, very poor. He is daily suffering under one difficulty or the other. One day the question of cushions crops up and the other day the necessity of an additional rim and tyre is enforced. The third day arises the necessity of spare lamps and the fourth day and the day after, will probably arise the question of cancellation or advent of new motor licenses.

3. The motor owner has either his car taken under the hire-purchase system, or if it is not so, it is mortgaged to some other party. The depression in the trade and the forthcoming prospects of the lock-outs in local mills have really upset the busowner who has got to ply his car under immense grievances whence, to crown all, the communique from the Government sees the light of the day. The facts as given below will be worth a glance on them.

Type of car	Present tax. Mun:	Regtn.:	total		Revised tax	Percentage. increase or decrease
Private car	72	32	104	100	less 4	decrease 4 p.c.
Taxi cab	120	32	152	160	plus 8	increase 5 pc.
Motor bus: 15 passengers	200	32	232	435	plus 328	increase 141 p.c.
20 "	200	32	232	560	453	increase 195 p.c.
25	200	32	232	685 plus	578	increase 249 p.c.
30	200	32	232	810 plus		

4. The above figures will convince one and all that the new taxation to be levied in future is one which is not only most disadvantageous to our interest but is one which is very beneficial to the private car owners. The city possesses about 2500 private cars as compared with about 300 passenger motor buses. The private people get a small benefit of about 4 p.c. whereas the bus owners who serve the middle class and the poor people get an additional taxation from about 5 p.c. to 249 p.c. This is just like benefiting the already rich people at the expense of the poor few. May I request, through the hospitality of your columns the elected members of the local legislature to fight out this injustice to the poor people when the finance bill comes up for discussion in the next Council? Will the honourable gentlemen oblige us one and all?—Yours, etc.

SOHRABJI KHURSHEDJI MISTRI B.A.
President,
The Ahmedabad Bus owners' Association.
Khanpur, Ahmedabad.
January 2, 1935.

Support Babreker

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really gratifying to note that individual Congressmen are contesting the forthcoming Municipal elections though it is universally regretted that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee refused to officially to enter the Corporation. Several of those Congressmen, who are standing for election, would have formed the pillars of an official Congress Party. In spite of the Congress not contesting the elections officially, I, for one, am confident that the number of the Congressmen inside the Corporation would form an overwhelming majority. Apart from Congressmen who are standing for election for the first time there are some veterans, who have fought on behalf of the voters and for welfare of the city on the floor of the Corporation even before. They side by side with their work as Congressmen, have carried on their fight against the vested interests and have contributed in their own way towards the betterment of the civic life of the city. Among such persons, one cannot forget the name of Mr. D. S. Babreker. He went to jail twice during the Civil Disobedience Movement. He took a very prominant part in the activities of the Provincial Congress Committee and with all these activities added to his profession as a lawyer, he attended to the work in the Corporation. He was one of the five General Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress. Of course, when one has to appeal to the electorate the above achievements do count although, what all he has done, he has done it as his duty. May I appeal to the voters of "D" Ward to give their solid support to Mr. D. S. Babreker?—Yours, Etc.,

ASIE.

Mrs. Munshi's Candidature.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a very patronising letter Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee has charged me that I have asked the voters to vote on the basis of sex—that is give me your votes because I am a woman—I do not want to enter into any controversy with a person of very uncertain tongue and temperament like Mr. Tairsee but I shall draw the attention of your readers to my statement which you published so that they may find out the utter absurdity of the charge.—Yours, etc.,

LILAVATI MUNSHI.
26, Ridge Road,
Bombay, Jan. 3.

All-India Homoeopathic Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The third session of the "All-India Homoeopathic Conference" was held in Bombay under the presidentship of Sjt. Pyarelal Srivastav of Lucknow on the 28th and 29th of the last month. The delegates must have left Bombay by this time. Out of a population of about twelve lakhs of Bombay, in all, as it appears from the local dailies, about 50 persons attended the Conference.

I, as one who is interested in medicines in its different branches subscribe to some of the journals devoted to Homoeopathy. My attention is drawn to a note appearing on page 574, Vol V, No. 12 of "The Hahnemannian Gleanings" of January edited under the able guidance of some of the well-known Homoeopaths of Calcutta—the Home of Homoeopathy in India—. Dr. Saratchandra Ghose, M.D., Editor-in-Chief of the Journal, under his signature gives us some interesting information as follows:—

"The proposed All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference in Bombay. We have just now received a printed leaflet about this Conference showing among others the names of the Chairmen of its different Bureaus. Dr. G. C. Patel carried on correspondence with me regarding this conference. In fact, two of his representatives saw me a few days ago. In its so-called Academical Council, my name has been printed as Chairman of the Science of Homoeopathy. I was never asked by the organisers to act as the Chairman of this section. Had I been asked by Dr. Patel before, I would have flatly refused to do so. This announcement has been published without my knowledge and consent. I disown it altogether."

The public of Bombay may, therefore, draw their own conclusion as to the true personnel of the Conference as mentioned in the leaflets distributed by the conveners of the Conference.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMAN.

Bombay, January 2.

WAR ON J. P. C. SCHEME

Burma Conferences And Deputations

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

It is understood that an Indian Deputation from Burma will be leaving for India and London next week to place before the authorities concerned and the British and Indian public their grievances under the proposed constitution based on the Joint Select Committee's Report.

The All-Burma Conference under the auspices of the People's Party (Separationist) commences on January 13 at the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon.

The Lower Burma Conference (Anti-Separationist) begins in the third week of January instead of on Sunday next.—United Press.

Pt. Arjunlal Sethi Resigns

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Jan. 1.

I am authoritatively informed that Pundit Arjun Lal Sethi Vice-President of the Rajputana and C.I. Provincial Congress Committee has sent in his resignation from the Vice-Presidentship

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

No Re-starting Till Situation Improves

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided over a meeting of the Gujerat Vidyapith Committee this morning. The Administrative Committee, it is understood, considered a letter received by the Vidyapith Registrar from the Vidyapith graduates stating that the activities of the Vidyapith which had ceased, should be restarted in some form or other.

The Committee while appreciating the motive underlying the request, made by the Snatakas (graduates) regretted that it could not advise the revival of Vidyapith activities at present, but will do so when, in the Committee's opinion, the present political situation improves.—United Press.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. ABHYANKAR

(Continued from page 16.)

and appeared in famous Osborne Bribery case. In 1920 he gave up practice at the Bar, after thoroughly discussing the pros and cons of the N.C.O. movement, with Gandhiji, and was a leading member of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly during 1923-1926. He fell out with Doctor Moonje, in 1926, on the question of disobeying the Congress mandate, and his fight with Dr. Moonje witnessed the removal of Dr. Moonje from the Congress authority. He was the first President of the C. P. Marathi War Council in 1930, and 1932 and on the second occasion was released on account of illness. He never recovered from the effects of his internment, and in spite of his indifferent health contested the recent assembly election at the instance of Gandhiji. The strain of election fight with Dr. Moonje proved too much for him, and he became seriously ill a fortnight after his success at the polls. His condition became serious in a week's time, and he had to be removed to Bombay for treatment. Gandhiji saw him at Nagpur in the course of his sickness. Nagpur was shocked to hear the news of his sudden death.

HARTAL IN THE CITY

Condolence Meeting

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

News of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar's death in Bombay became generally known this morning throughout the city. A number of Congressmen and his numerous friends called at Abhyankar's residence to convey condolence to his relations.

There is hartal in the city, shops and private educational institutions being closed. Business in cotton market has been suspended till 3 p.m.

A public meeting of the citizens has been convened at the Town Hall this evening, to mourn the loss of the departed leader.—A.P.

Abhyankar's Last Message To People

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Nagpur paid its homage to its departed leader Mr. Abhyankar in a fitting manner.

Mr. Abhyankar's last message to the people of Nagpur to keep the Congress flag flying was also conveyed to the meeting.—United Press.

ABHYANKAR'S DEATH SHROUDS NAGPUR IN GLOOM

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

The sad tidings of Mr. Abhayankar's demise received from Bombay this morning cast a gloom over the city which observed spontaneous Hartal.

The news was broadcast with the help of posters. Hundreds of people came out of homes grief-stricken.

A public meeting will be held this evening at the Town Hall to mourn Mr. Abhayankar's premature demise.—United Press.

MUST BE USED FOR NATIONAL PURPOSES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Jan. 1.

Regarding the "Rajasthan Press" which has been in possession of Mr. Manilal Kothari, it is reliably understood that Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor has addressed a letter to Mr. Kothari saying that the Press being a national property, must be controlled by a National Board of Rajputanies rather than be handed over to any one or three individuals.

Socio-Religious Upheaval Of Modern Hinduism

Annual Survey Of The Harijan Movement

Mahatma's Tour, A Chronological Frontier In Social History Of The World

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"Special importance has been attached this year as during the last year to educational advancement, but the emphasis on various items of work has been slightly changed. The David Education Scholarships started for encouraging the higher collegiate education of Harijans and for preparing a group of educated men to serve their community was the most significant feature of educational work during the year 1932-33. The number of scholarships awarded this year has even been increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and the total monthly grant raised from Rs. 560 to Rs. 1,284-8-0.

More important still is the emphasis put on scholarships awarded for vocational courses. Out of 99 scholarships, 28 are for such courses and no more could be granted, applications were forthcoming. Of the recipients, there are three ladies, one of whom Miss K. G. Jankibai is getting Rs. 30 per month for pursuing the Medical Course in the Medical College, Madras," states the second annual report of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1933-34, which was adopted at the meeting of the Central Board of the Sangh.

WORK OF PROVINCIAL BOARDS

The report continues, "As the Central Board has this year taken upon itself the duty of granting scholarships and aid for collegiate studies, so the Provincial Boards have this year concentrated on the award of school scholarships, specially for the Middle and High School stages. Almost all the Provincial Boards have spent substantial amounts under this head. Andhra, Gujerat, Orissa, Punjab and Tamilnad have among them spent about Rs. 12,347 and the total under this head reached the sum of Rs. 30,594-14-1½. Considering the fact that the average value of such scholarships varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 one can have an approximate idea of the large numbers of pupils helped.

"But the most important increase is in the number of preparatory schools running this year. Against the 497 schools of last year, we have 909 working this year—an increase of 83 per cent. The total attendance has swelled to 24,824 and the total annual expenditure was Rs. 75,814-12-4½. The number of night schools is yet very large, and out of 909 schools, only 538 are day schools. It is difficult to state the number of Girls' Schools but the number of girls reported to be studying in our schools was only 1,660.

INCREASE IN HARIJAN HOMES

"But the most significant feature of this year's work was neither the award of scholarships nor the opening of schools, but the rapid increase of hostels and homes for Harijan children. Last year, there were 41 such hostels, including a number of those receiving grant-in-aid from the Sanghs. This year, the total number of hostels run by the Sangh alone was 60 and the total number of inmates was about 1,11 about 291 being girls. The amount spent was Rs. 28,877-4-7, the largest sums being spent by Andhra Rs. 3,054-6-9, Gujerat-Rs. 4,220-8-0 Kerala-Rs. 3,875-8-1, and Rajputana-Rs. 3,034-7-7. The grand total of expenditure on educational work amounted to Rs. 1,63,945-12-1½, exclusive of the miscellaneous aid given and the David Scholarships awarded by the Central Board."

PROBLEM OF HARIJAN GIRLS

The report points out, "It is sad to remark that little has been done by our Sanghs for the education of Harijan girls. Three girls have secured the David Scholarships, and seven have been awarded the Raghumal Scholarships. It is not known how many special schools for girls have been opened, but these are not likely to be many. The number of girls in our boys' schools is not appreciable. The Girls' Hostels are being run by Andhra Sangh one by the Kerala, one by the Karnatak Sangh—in all four. The total reported strength of their inmates is only 58. The Central Board has sanctioned a direct grant of Rs. 300 for the Sharde Raje Girls' Boarding, Indore, an another grant of Rs. 100 for Pancham Girls' Hostel in Bellary (Karnatak). The neglect of half the Harijan population is a deficiency which we must lose no time in removing. For the removal of untouchability the education and care of girls is no less important than the education of boys.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

"With regard to the encouragement of secondary education among Harijans all that our Sangh can do, besides awarding some necessary scholarships, is to put considerable pressure on District Boards to exempt Harijans from fees, partly or wholly. The Tamilnad and Kerala Secretaries report that all the District Boards have exempted Harijans from payment of fees. The Andhra Secretary has induced five District Boards to sanction such an exemption; but it is obvious that such an effort must be made on a much wider scale next year."

OTHER DISABILITIES

Referring to economic advancement, the report says, The disease of poverty is an All-India ailment and by no means peculiar to Harijans, though sometimes observed in a virulent form among them. The economic field is vaster and far more complicated than the education field. The evil of "Begar" (forced labour) stands partly for a social disability, but mostly represents an antiquated system of customary payments in kind. It can be really abolished only by the abolition of the present basis of payment, which is an extremely intricate adjustment of mutual economic rights and duties. Nor is the evil peculiar to Harijans or the insuperable concomitant of untouchability. The Punjab alone has attempted some little propaganda on this score, but the results are not commensurate with the efforts; for the evil is more deep-rooted and requires more radical remedies than the Sangh can offer.

EMPLOYMENT OF HARIJANS.

"An attempt has been made to secure employment for Harijans in the offices and welfare centres of the Sangh. According to the incomplete figures available, 198 persons have been so employed. This figure is likely to rise in the future, but can never reach considerable proportions, for the Sangh cannot offer employment to many. A more serious effort should, however, be made in the future to secure the employment of Harijans in industrial concerns and factories, more specially, because, industrially organised labour is the surest solvent of social distinctions. The Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras and Sholapur Sanghas should pay due attention to this work. But the Sangh has this year taken another definite step in the right direction for ameliorating the economic condition of Harijans. Knowing that most Harijans are engaged in Agriculture, tanning and weaving, a number of "Industrial Homes" or Harijan Karmalayas have been started in some provinces. The most important of these is the Hunri Shala of Karachi, started out of the munificent gift of Rs. 50,000 by the Mohatta family. Here about 20 Harijan boys are taught high class boot and shoe-making under an expert deputed from Dayalbagh. The course is for two years and the institution is expected to be self-supporting. A tailoring section is also attached. The Sabarmati Ashram has got a tanning and Chapli-making section. The tanning department is run by a few Ashram boys, who have the free use of buildings and tools and a loan of Rs. 1,200 to work on their account. The Chapli Department has admitted 21 boys so far, out of whom six have left after receiving full training and three have joined the Charmalaya as dependent workers. The average monthly production is 800 pairs of Chaplis and 300 pairs of shoes. The Harijan colony at Allahabad, the College Research Institute of Calcutta and Harijan Karamalaya of Delhi are other institutions which will be starting work during the year 1934-35 and are expected to render a good account of themselves in the near future. The famous Gandhi Tour Purse, if it has helped the Sangh in any special way, besides carrying on the ordinary work, it is by earmarking amounts for Harijan hostels and industrial homes."

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.

The report also dwells on the amelioration of social condition and the removal of religious disabilities of Harijans and further says, "The Bombay resolution of September 25, 1932, talks of abolishing untouchability by birth, of securing the same civic rights for all Hindus and of removing the ban in respect of admission to temples. Such is the main purpose of that resolution, and the success of the programme of this Sangh should be judged, not merely by the number of schools opened or the number of Harijans employed but essentially by the removal of socio-religious disabilities.

The belief has been current that the Harijan masses are unalterable and unchangeable; that it will be difficult to rouse them from a state of deep somnolence. But in a couple of years, the scene has changed, and everywhere the consciousness of a new destiny seems to have vivified them. There is in all provinces a militant and a claimant section fighting for equal rights and privileges. The habit of personal cleanliness the chief pride of the caste Hindus and chief ingredient of resulting untouchability, will take more time and will require greater exertions to be obtained.

And in this, Harijans are as much sinned against as sinners. In villages, they have little or no access to private or public wells. During the year 176 wells mostly in Andhra and Behar are reported to have been thrown open for common use. Under the J.K. Fund for water-supply, during the year 92 wells were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,690. The Central Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,854-8-0 and the local donations raised were Rs. 7,036-[illegible] 9. Assam, Malabar, C.P. (Hindi), Berar and Hyderabad (Deccan), have not yet submitted any estimates. Considering the acute need for well-construction in Harijan 'bastis,' the importance of water in the scale of human needs, the social importance of water-supply in India, this delayed expenditure of Rs. 25,000 on an item, which can easily absorb a crore of rupees and leave the need unsatisfied, is a sad commentary on this much-neglected item of our work."

MAHATMA'S TOUR.

The report adds, "The event of the year was the All-India Harijan tour of Mahatma Gandhi, which commenced on November 7, 1933, and came to an end in Benares at the end of July 1934, with a month's break in North Bihar. This tour was a success in many ways. It was first of all a remarkable personal victory for the Mahatma. In town or village from the South-east to the North-west of India, in Calicut and in Calcutta, was witnessed the overflowing affection of people. The tour was also a success, looking to the collections. A sum of Rs. 3,21,179-15-11, excluding expenses, was collected in about 8 months, the largest collection in a province was Rs. 1,16,458 in Tamil Nad and the largest collection in a city was Rs. 70,263-15-8 in Calcutta.

But the quality of the collections is what matters more than the quantity, for, if the rich have paid their hundreds, the poor have also contributed in their thousands. There was a vague desire, an indefinite feeling, that untouchability must go. In Mahatma Gandhi, the desire became a warning and feeling a burning passion. Through his instrumentality a great thought is being crystallised into a big fact, and a mere theory is being translated into a strong organisation. This whirlwind tour has lifted the depressed classes problems from the status of a social reform to the pedestal of the greatest socio-religious upheaval of modern Hinduism and, perhaps, the biggest humanitarian movement of the modern times. The tour marks a great chronological frontier in the social history of the world."—United Press.

Snowfall At Darjeeling

DARJEELING, Jan. 3.

Since last night, snowfall has been going on in Darjeeling proper and surrounding areas.—A. P.

Women Do Not Lag Behind Men

(Continued on page 16)

periences. Our experience has shown us that unless we go out and do the actual work in the midst of our people, whom we want to educate, our efforts will not bear the desired fruit.

FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During the year under report, centres of work for rural improvement have been started at Varuna in Mysore constituency, and at Sagar and Shikarpur in Shimoga Constituency. These centres are turning out good work and are educating the masses for the spread of the ideals. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu once visited the Varuna centre.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, during her short stay at Bangalore and Miss Leilamani Naidu, Educational Secretary, All-India Women's Conference visited our rural centres at Yediyur and Varuna. They were much pleased with the simple and natural way in which work was being conducted. They also visited several of our Women's Associations and complimented us on the splendid service we are doing.

If we are enabled to put into operation the Five Year plan, we hope there will be a thorough change in the outlook of life of the rural population.

The Chreche at Belli Mutt Road, run by the Conference is steadily improving. Attendance has increased. The general health of children is good. We thank the Doctor at the Arlepet Dispensary for his honorary services.

After the return of our delegates from the All-India Women's Conference an echo meeting was organised and an exposition of the All-India Women's Conference at Calcutta was given.

Mysore has started a school at Varuna in pursuance of the Five-year Plan.

In Shimoga the principle "that every home should be a school and every mother a teacher" is being followed by Mrs. Isvaran ably assisted by Mrs. Ranganayakammal Mandyam.

In Kolar and Tumkur constituencies provision for physical culture has been made in addition to other activities. Literary instruction and the teaching of handi-crafts are the common features of all our constituencies.

EFFECT OF PROPAGANDA.

Our propaganda and persistent efforts these several years have influenced the people of our State to successfully carry through the Bill for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women.

To relieve the distress of the stricken people in connection with the Bihar Earthquake, a sum of Rs. 1,230 was raised by the State Women's Conference from our different constituencies (Bangalore Rs. 685, Mysore Rs. 400, Shimoga Rs. 155 and Kolar Rs. 40) through the strenuous work of our members, and was sent to H. E. the Viceroy's Fund, apart from the contributions by several individual associations and persons.

The Standing Committee once again thank all the workers and ladies who are ungrudgingly giving their best for the cause of the women's uplift in the State.

Invitation To International Alliance

A warm invitation to participate in the next twelfth Congress of the "International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship" has been extended to the All-India Women's Conference now sitting in Karachi. The next Congress will be held from 18th to 25th April 1935 at Istanbul-Turkey under the presidentship of Mrs. Margaret I. Corbett Ashby, one of the two delegates from abroad to the present session of the All-India Women's Conference.

This institution has got affiliated associations in several countries of the world including India, Ceylon, Persia and Japan and its different office-bearers belong to various countries of Europe. Its Board of Directors include one Indian member, Mrs. Dhanvanthi Rama Rau. The object of the Association is "To ensure enfranchisement for the women of all nations by the promotion of woman suffrage and all such other reforms as are necessary to establish a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women; to educate women; for their task as citizens, and to further their influence in public life.

In extending the invitation to the All-India Women's Conference it is stated that "The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and equal citizenship invites to its twelfth Congress, which will take place in Istambul, from April 18th to 25th, its affiliated societies in 40 countries and those applying for affiliation.

FOREIGN MESSAGES

Some extracts from messages received from England and abroad by the All-India Women's Conference now in sessions in Karachi are written below. The messages are full of good-will and fellow-feeling.

LONDON.

Mrs. G. Lankester, the Liason Officer to British Women's Group supporting the All-India Women's Conference writes that, in addition to the three special messages sent by some British Societies "Six Point Group," St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance" (London), Association for Moral and Social Hygiene" (London) several other organisations would have sent their messages but they have, instead signed the Corporate message on the illuminated scroll and their greetings are more the less sincere and warm because they have not sent their individual messages. The scroll represents a very large number of women in Great Britain and the response to the suggestion that this message should be sent on behalf of British Women's Organisations has been very warmly taken up and is a very genuine greeting of sympathy, admiration and goodwill."

"The Open Door International with headquarters at London and whose fourth Conference is to be held in August next at Copenhagen (Denmark) further write in their message that "Our Open Door International is proud to remember that at its foundation in Berlin in 1929, we had the support of one of India's great women, Saroiini Naidu who contributed her eloquence to the success of our public meeting there and who became one of our first members.

She was able to tell us that certain of the disabilities under which women of the West suffer had not been imposed on the women of India.

We have therefore seen with regret and much sympathy how recent legislation has been depriving you of the rights as workers, apparently for no other reason than that these restrictions were already in force for the women of the west. Your women miners and those who might in future be miners have been deprived of their means of livelihood. The child bearing woman of Bombay has had her right to decide for herself whether she will or she will not work for pay cut down and a penalty is provided for her should she seek to earn money in her usual employment to help—to support herself and her child.

GENEVA.

"The Disarmament Conference of the Women's International Organisations" with headquarters at Geneva further write in their message that "for more than three years the joint Committee composed of twelve international organisations of women have been "striving honestly for world disarmament" and because of this, we would like to count on the "wholehearted sympathy" you so splendidly offered in your resolution.

"The Young Women's Christian Association" with headquarters at Geneva also state further in their message that the visit of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mrs. Hamid Alito at Geneva last year brought us into closer touch with the splendid work you are doing in India and made more living our fellowship.

"The Associated Country women of the World" with headquarters at London further write in their message letter addressed through Mrs. Corbett Ashby that "my committee would also be very grateful if you could bring us any news of developments among the women living in the villages and particularly if you could put us in touch with any leaders among such women with whom we could correspond. Mrs. Hannah Sen, now at Delhi used to represent the Indian women on our committee and we are also in touch with the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association, but we feel sure that there are other groups we ought to know about."

CHRISTIAN POET GETS URDU PRIZE

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, Jan. 1

On December 29 a Mushaira was held at Ajmer in the Husband Memorial High School Ajmere.

Rajputana Christians take very keen interest in the Urdu Language. This Mushaira is annually held here under the management of a local Christian Society and poets from all over Rajputana attend it. A medal is also awarded for the best poem.

This year's first prize went to Mr Zilbih a local Christian youth and the second prize was awarded to Rafiq of Jodhpur and the third prize to Farshi of Ajmer. Mir Ahdi—the Nasir-ul-Mulk Ajmeri, one of the best poets of India also took part in the successful gathering. He was specially invited there to preside over it. Ahdi Sahab's poem which was full of patriotism, was greatly appreciated and very frequently applauded during its recitation. The most noteworthy feature of the gathering was that local Christian ladies also took part in it.

The Madras Presidency Olympic Competitions, conducted by the Madras Olympic Association will be held at the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education on February 15 and 16, 1935.

RECOVERY OF INDIA

Depends On Scaling Granite Wall Of Low Purchasing Power Of Masses

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

"How far is the economic recovery of India dependent on world recovery?" This was the question posed by Professor P. J. Thomas of Madras University in a lecture in the Institute of Economics, Calcutta.

"To a large extent," said he, "India depends on the recovery of the rest of the world, but not so largely as those industrial or agricultural countries that produce chiefly for the world market and whose internal markets, real or potential, are small. But in the case of India, not less than 90 per cent of the total production is consumed within the country, and only a small part is exported.

THAT GRANITE WALL.

Yet, for various reasons, India needs every bit of its present export trade, and needs more of it, but that cannot be unless imports also increase. India must also develop her agriculture and industry and produce more goods for the consumption of her ill-fed and ill-clad masses. But a low purchasing power stands as a granite wall in the way of all this desirable development, and that must be tackled if recovery is to be expedited.

WAY TO SCALE WALL.

"Trade agreements with the Empire and outside, improved marketing, and rural debt relief will help substantially in scaling this stone-wall, but the initial impulse must come from an injection of purchasing power, by the public authority carrying out remunerative works of public utility in the shape of irrigation, road and rail development and land clearance. This will not only increase employment and purchasing power, but will also improve India's economic equipment.

NOT A LOCAL PROBLEM.

Capital is cheap and labour abundant, and all circumstances are favourable to-day. If thus India's purchasing power increases, not only will it increase agricultural and industrial production within the country but will also help towards world recovery;—for, the low purchasing power of India and China to-day stands as a great obstacle to the expansion of trade and production in the rest of the world. The economic improvement of India is, therefore, not merely a local problem but a world problem, one of the most important problems that to-day faces the world."—A.P.

LIBERALS' PATHETIC FAITH IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 6.)

viving the shattered Indian faith in British pledges and the destroyed Indian confidence in British justice, that the Queen's Proclamation was issued, immediately after the transfer. The document was then hailed by some Indians as introducing a New Era of British administration and the end of commercial exploitation by vested interests. It is one of the saddest tragedies in modern political history, that, decades after, that supposed dawn of New Era the commercial shop-keepers' mentality of Lancashire and British vested interests, still prevails so that honest Britishers, like Major Graham Pole in the year of grace 1934, should have to reiterate again the same old tragic tale of broken British pledges.

Other Victims

There is only one poor consolation, if indeed it can give us any solace in our present political afflictions, and that is the still more distressing fact that, in this victimisation of unredeemed promises, we have other Asiatic co-sufferers and Eastern companions in woe, who too have been subjected to similar shabby treatment from the same Imperial diplomats. Gladstone, the G.O.M. of England, had to condemn the British betrayal in Egypt, just as Edmund Burke denounced the British Indian policy. Only a few months after solemn assurances were given to Egyptians to preserve their territorial integrity and, in breach of clear agreements with other Powers the British, under a flimsy pretext, completed the military occupation of Egypt in 1882. Gladstone denounced this attitude in terms almost similar to those used by Edmund Burke: he declared in the House that "such occupation would be absolutly at variance with all the principles and views of H.M's Government and the pledges they have given to Europe."

(To Be Continued.)

Good News!

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GOVT. PLAN FOR RURAL UPLIFT

Collectors & Sub-Divisional Officers Asked To Study Village Conditions

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

It is reported that the U. P. Government are taking steps to impress upon the Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers the necessity of their making extensive tours in their districts or subdivisions with a view to obtain good knowledge about rural conditions.

The Government are understood to have further ordered that Officers should go into the interior of rural areas instead of camping on road sides. It is emphasised that the Sub-Divisional Officers should have their own horses for touring purposes.

The Local Government have offered to move the Government of India to so amend the rules about grants of advances for purchase of conveyances that they would apply to purchase of horses.

Coinciding with Mahatma Gandhi's village revival scheme this move of the Government is regarded as significant.—United Press.

LABOUR WANTS FULL TRANSFER OF POWER

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

The Executive of the Trade Union Congress has adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee "denies the right of the Indian people to self-determination" and asserting that the demand of the Indian masses is for full transfer of power and radical reconstruction of society.

Labour Week

During the Labour Week which will be observed in February next throughout India, workers will be asked to sign a pledge indicating their rejection of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's reform proposals.

BARODA STATE ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 3.

Twenty, out of 25 members attended the State Assembly after the Oath of Allegiance was taken by the members who are attending it for the first time.

The proceedings commenced with the opening address of the Dewan. At the outset, three condolence resolutions tabled by non-official members, were passed the entire House, standing.

BARODA STATE HEALTH REPORT

Ravages Of Plague And Small Pox

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 2.

Plague report for Baroda State for week ending 29th December, 1934, shows that in Petlad town 3 cases and 3 deaths occurred, while in Petlad Taluka there were 17 cases and 12 deaths. Small-pox continues in Mehsana and Navsari districts and for this week in all there were 360 cases and 78 deaths, it being more active in Sidhpur Taluka of Mehsana district where in one village there are 97 cases and 14 deaths and in other 64 cases and 26 deaths. No cases of cholera are reported this week.

DETERRENT SENTENCES

Mr. S. A. Sahebzada, the Baroda City and Sessions Judge delivered judgment of three sessions cases of theft and housebreaking at night, and sentenced Shanker Narayan Deshpande to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine or in default 8 months, Shanker Ayodhya to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine, or in default 8 months, and Keshrisinhji Mohansinhji and Sardarilal K. to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine or in default 8 months each, all under Section 380 and 457 of I.P.C. The same sentence was passed by the Judge in all the three courts, but the sentences are to run concurrently.

SILVER IMAGES STOLEN

Daring Burglary In Jain Temple At Sanavad

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

A Khandwa message says that three silver images weighing over fourthousand tolas along with a silver platform, on which the images were placed, weighing 3,500 tolas and numerous silver utensils were recently stolen from the jain temple at Sanavad following a daring burglary.

It appears that the burglars burnt the wooden structure on which the images were installed which rendered the walls of the temple completely black. Vigorous police investigations are going on at Indore, Khandwa and Bombay.

ABSOLUTE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IS FUTILE

National Economic Planning Is Directed Towards Internationalism In Trade Claims Prof. Kale

In the course of his paper on "the theory of International Trade," submitted to the Indian Economic Conference at Patna, Prof. Kale observes:—

During postwar years, the mobility of the factors of production has been severely restricted and the terms on which external as well as internal trade can be transacted are being imposed by national governments which are, themselves, entering on behalf of their peoples, into trade agreements with other governments. What has the theory of international trade to say in respect of these world-wide phenomena which cannot be disposed of as exceptional cases of monopoly or as a mere passing phase of economic life but have to be seriously considered as things that have come to stay. Economic theories are often used to support certain national policies in respect of trade and industries, and this is true of free trade as much as of protection. It is, therefore, essential that a clear and comprehensive theory should be formulated which will cover international economic relations as we find them to-day, in a more or less well-developed condition, irrespectively of the manner in which it may be employed to support or oppose actual national policies in matters of trade.

DEFECTS OF CLASSICAL DOCTRINE.

With regard to the defects of the classical doctrine, it may be pointed out that in the first place, it is restricted to the exchange of commodities and barter and takes no account of other important international relations such as the rendering of a variety of services which are very profitable to certain countries but which cannot be brought within the four corners of the theory of comparative costs. Even when so restricted, the theory has no application to cases where there is no question of nations being in a position to determine, on the ground of the comparative cost, the relative advantage of local production and import from outside. Where natural conditions, for instance, make it impossible to produce certain goods locally, it is not comparative cost but comparative demand and purchasing power that is decisive. Secondly, the assumption that capital and labour contribute in the same proportions to the production of all goods and that costs remain proportional with increased output, is indefensible. Differences in the rates of interest and wages are known to affect industrial costs and therefore exchange and cannot safely be ignored, as has been done by some thinkers. Industries in different countries may have their operation subject to constant, or increasing costs, and this is bound to have its effect on international exchange. Factors of production working differently in combination, will exert varying influence on costs, which, in their turn, will affect the terms of exchange between countries. The principle of proportional costs is utterly untenable. Further, the simplification in the orthodox doctrine with reference to different categories of labour and the exclusion of money, from the analysis, are equally unsatisfactory. In modern international trade it is money prices and money costs that count. The money income of a nation and of different classes of the people, have a good deal to do with demand for goods, since cheap imports from abroad must affect the prices of other commodities within a country. The condition of international trade cannot be properly understood if one calculates only 'natural costs' of production and does not take into account effective demand expressed in terms of money.

CONDITIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Other defects and deficiencies in the classical doctrine can be indicated, for instance, the assumption of full and restricted mobility in internal and external intercourse respectively and the peculiar conception of the gain secured by nations from international trade. But the comments already offered are enough to suggest the necessity of formulating a new theory in the place of the old one, and the suggestion is by no means a reflection on the great pioneers in the field of systematised economic thought. Later conomic developments and closer reflection have made this revision or rather substitution essential. And the new theory is nothing but the extention and application to the phenomena of international trade, of the general theory of market price formation, as it has been developed by several thinkers during the past few years, e.g. Cassel.

Since international, like internal, trade consists of exchange of goods and services, the conditions in which it is carried on, are the same, only being more complicated and on a much extensive scale. It is an elementary economic concept that persons exchange goods and services because that operation means to each a saving of labour or trouble or cost or the securing of extra satisfaction. This is equally true of groups of persons living in different territories and considered as separate units. It is to their mutual advantage to import goods of which indigenous manufacture is impracticable or which it would cost them dear to make locally and to export those that can be cheaply made by themselves.

It has to be borne in mind, of course, that when we speak of cheapness and dearness of goods, that fact can be ascertained only when an exchange rate has been established between the two currencies of the exchanging groups. And that rate is determined by the conditions of reciprocal demand, that is, by all the basic conditions involved in all price-formation. Regions are differently endowed with the agents of production and are superior to one another in some of them. And it is this varying productive power equipment that is the main cause of those inequalities in the costs of production and prices which lead to trade. The assumption in the orthodox doctrine, dominated by the labour cost theory, of proportionality between the quantities of all factors of production, except land, in all industries, renders the whole study of international trade unreal and unfruitful. This aspect of the problem has been ignored by thinkers who have attempted a modification of the classical theory. So long as the basic conception of the old theory that factors of production, except land, enter in the same proportion into all goods, is not abandoned, a modification of it cannot register a real advance and is hardly calculated to be very helpful.

SPECIALISATION.

Though the expression 'division of labour' is not happy, the idea underlying it, may be conveniently extended from internal to international trade. The theory of 'localisation of industry' is useful in explaining why and how the combination of productive factors in one region makes it advantageous to its people to exchange a particular commodity for another from another region, in the supply of which local production is not attended with equally favourable conditions. It is the 'disproportionality of productive powers' that leads to specialisation and localisation in industrial effort; and the economic intercourse can cross national boundaries if the difficulties connected with distance and the cost of transport as well as those involved in the payment of prices can be offset by corresponding specially favourable factors associated with supply or keenness of demand, on the other side. In world economy and the so-called world market, a number of countries will compete, just as individuals within a national economy, and that country will here have a superiority which can supply the largest quantity, produced at the lowest cost.

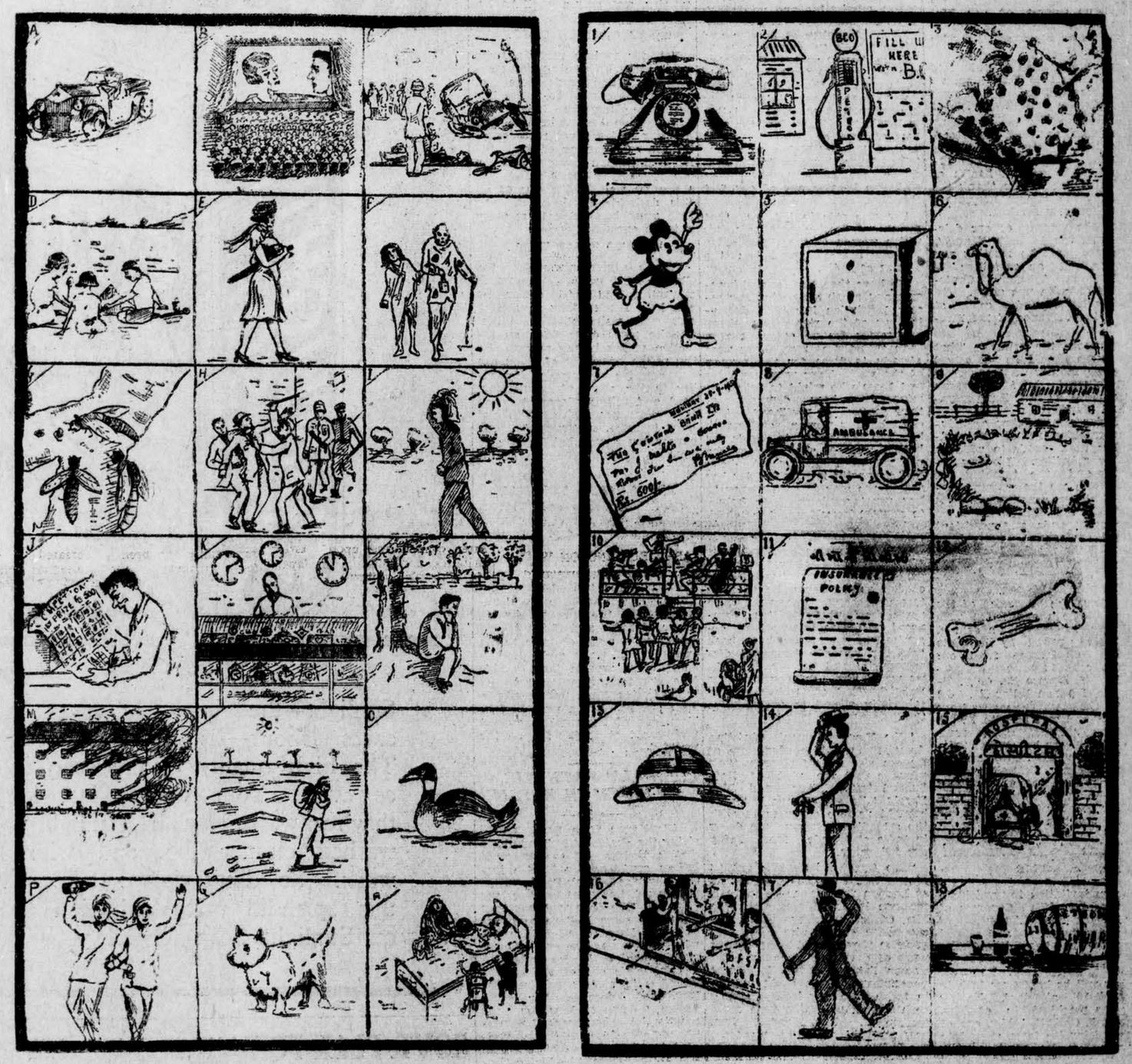
INTERNATIONALISM WILL STAY.

The theory of international trade refers to 'nations' merely in a formal way and does not treat them as personalities or corporations having and exercising a will of their own. As the desire to earn the largest advantage was assumed to be the impelling motive in individuals engaged in economic activities, and since free play allowed to mutual intercourse thus motivated, was supposed to yield the greatest good of the greatest number, outside interference and control were deprecated and the nation was considered merely as an aggregate of self-centred individual citizens. This conception dominated economic theory of international trade although tariffs and subsidies and prohibition and regulation were the order of the day in world economy and cartels and trusts determined and dictated prices in a manner that was hardly in conformity with the principle of the localisation of industries. These abberations are no longer exceptional cases, and Governments are taking a hand, as a normal procedure, in influencing the supply and demand sides of the price equation and are regulating internal and international trade into specific channels. International trade is thus tending to become truly in-

(Continued on page 11).

ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "C" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8. in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 786, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 9th January 1935.

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Sunday, 6th January, 1935.	xx Round Elephanta	3-30—7-30 p.m.
Sunday, 6th January, 1935.	x Round "Dufferin"	6-15—7-30 p.m.
Monday, 7th January, 1935	xx Isle of Nahava	3-30—7-30 p.m
Monday, 7th January, 1935	x Round "Dufferin"	6-15—7-30 p.m.

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Political Business Behind Industries Mission

Britain Charged With Repudiating League And Encouraging Japan To Wage War In Far East

The report of the Federation of British Industries Mission which recently toured in the Far East to investigate possibilities for Britain's Commercial expansion says that the Federation were in a better position than ever to introduce British businessmen in official circles in Japan and Manchukuo.

The following article reproduced from "The New Statesman and Nation" throws a flood of light on the nature of this pro-Japanese move of this Federation referred to as F. B. I.

"I can say that practically every thinking Briton is in favour of a revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance..... Of course, the only difficulty lying in the way is trade competition. In this respect I wish to meet leading industrialists of Osaka and frankly exchange views with them. If further favour is shown by the Japanese towards British co-operation in Manchukuo, the British might reciprocate by showing favour in Empire trade. Business is based on the principle of give and take, you know"—Sir Charles Seligmann, member of the F. B. I. mission, in an interview with the 'Osaka Mainichi'

Whether the exuberant welcome given to the F. B. I. mission on its arrival in Japan is responsible for Sir Charles Seligmann's remarkably frank statement, we do not know. In any case we are grateful for a clear statement of the ideas that lie behind this mission. The British public is told from the start that the mission is not, as it has been presented, a mere commercial affair, but a political movement of the first importance—a movement which, when understood in the background of Japan's recent adventures in Manchuria, the Naval Conference and the still imminent danger of a Japanese attack on the U. S. S. R. may mean nothing more nor less than that Great Britain is repudiating the League of Nations and directly encouraging Japanese to make war in the Far East.

JAPAN RUSHING ON WAR.

Japan still stands arraigned by the Governments of all the nations at Geneva as an aggressor and a treaty-breaker. The only intelligible excuse ever put forward for not applying the sanctions of the Covenant against her were that the League Powers were too weak to apply them. Actually, it was clear that the reason was quite a different one. Sir John Simon and his friends did not want to stop Japan. The Lytton Report demonstrated that the driving force behind Japan's aggression was an unholy alliance between the army and big business, and that her immediate objects were first to make Manchuria a strategic wedge dividing the U. S. S. R. from China; secondly to use Manchuria as a source of war materials, and thirdly, to create a closed market for Japanese goods. Japan's feverish building of strategic roads, railways and aerodromes in Manchuria, her developing aggressiveness in Inner Mongolia and Northern China south of the Great Wall, as well as on the Chinese Eastern Railway, her vast war preparations and war propaganda, all make it clear that Manchuria is regarded merely as Japan's base for vaster aggressions, and that any help in "developing" Manchuria under Japanese, occupation means helping Japan to get ready for a great war, Japanese capitalism is rushing toward war as the only way to survive.....

'CITY' COURTS JAPAN.

Western capitalism from the outset refused to strive officiously to keep peace alive. It was the pressure of the banks, the City and the F. B. I. that kept the National Government from attempting or even contemplating sanctions against Japan. These vested interests cared only for their investments in and trade with Japan and for the losses that might ensue from the collapse of the yen (which could easily have been brought about and would have stopped Japan's adventure.) They were cynically indifferent to the tearing up of the Covenant, the collapse of disarmament, the shattering of the League and the evil of war itself in Manchuria. They seemed not to mind that the foundations of a great war were being laid in the Far East. They actually declared that Japan stood for "law and order" in the Far East, by which they meant that Japan would make Manchuria, and eventually the rest of China, safe for foreign profits, and would then proceed to give them a share of the swag. The touching faith of the City in foreign aggression and violence as a means of ensuring order has survived the discovery by Eastern nations of nationalism, Communism and boycotts.

These financial and business interests are surprisingly simple-minded if they think that this country's trade will benefit by a Japanese alliance, Japan's motive in seeking a renewal of alliance is not to benefit the trade of other people. They want their hands free for war against the U.S.S.R. and eventually the U. S. A. Their intentions were expressed with delightful clarity in an article by Mr. Hirata Shinsaku, a well-known military writer, quoted in the "Japan Chronicle" of February 4th, 1933. After commenting upon Great Britain's unpopularity in Japan, Mr. Shinsaku writes:—

"I agree....that Britain has been the greatest aggressor of any in history.....But as an alliance with Britain was absolutely essential for Japan's tactical purposes against Russia about 1900, so the situation in the Far East now, in 1933, demands the formation of a new military alliance between Japan and Britain. Japan has now four hypothetical enemies—the Soviet Red army and the Chinese force for the army, and the American and British fleets for the navy. When one reflects on the difficulties attendant on the possible campaign against the Red and the American force, one cannot help yearning from the bottom of one's heart for a military alliance with Britain. Perhaps Britain may be the ultimate enemy of us Orientals, as some of my friends think, but Japan is fated to have Britain for a comrade in arms if she is to push on her work of building up a continental State.

JAPAN'S IMPERIAL AIMS.

This quotation, which is typical of Japanese military thought—that is, of the thought of the present masters of Japan—shows that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria was from the first regarded as merely the first step toward a big war for "the lordship of the East" by subjugating China and fighting Russia and, if necessary, the U. S. A. It also shows that this war could be nipped in the bud even now if Japan knew that any fresh aggression against China or the U.S.S.R. would mean joint action by all the Great Powers. And the casting vote for peace or war remains in the hands of Great Britain.

It is against this background that the despatch of the F. B. I. Mission and the accompanying ballyhoo in the Government press must be seen. The "Times" published a series of articles on Manchukuo which were straight Japanese propaganda. The "Daily Telegraph" published a special supplement on "Japan and Manchukuo" full of the usual apologia for Covenant breaking, and talk of friendship and co-operation between Great Britain, who is supposed to be a loyal member of the League, and Japan, whom she has joined with rest of the League to condemn as an aggressor and warmaker. All the Government papers published editorials in similar vein. The matter was made plain in a remarkable leader in the "Financial News" of August 29th, entitled "Britain Discovers Manchukuo," which said that, while officially the F. B. I. Mission was sent to pay a courtesy visit and to study trade conditions in Manchukuo, not wholly irresponsible opinion suggests that the Mission is blessed by the Government, that it is the Government's typically British first step downwards to reality where formal recognition of Manchukuo lies and that such recognition may eventually lead to a resumption of something approaching the close relations which existed between Japan and Great Britain before 1921.

BRITAIN BETRAYS LEAGUE

What is the inference from all this? Has the Government made up its several minds to renew the old alliance with Japan? Can it have done so just at the moment when the U.S.S.R. has been welcomed into the League and a new opportunity been created for making the League a reality and for forestalling the danger of war in the Far East? It is at least difficult to doubt that the Government is acting as the servant of the F.B.I., difficult to believe that Sir Charles Seligmann spoke without some assurance of support in the Cabinet. The Foreign Office has explained to the press that the F. B. I. mission, although quite unofficial, was not disapproved of by the Government, and not considered incompatible with our League obligation not to recognise Manchukuo. A broad hint was even dropped that one result of the mission might be the floating of loans in London for "developments" in Manchukuo. We are, as things stand, driven to the conclusion British Government, while not daring frankly to follow Japan and Germany in leaving the League, is privately arranging to co-operate with these States in sabotaging it and to abet Japan in her aggression. The British Government has the choice of peace or war. Japan, as we have seen, is unlikely to run the risk of war without the assurance of a friendly Great Britain. If Great Britain repudiates the League and supports Japan, war is probable and the National Government will bear a large measure of responsibility for it.

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The progress of modern science has led to the discovery of methods by which Old Age can be put off with certainty so that man can increase the span of life and live with full vigour and vitality upto a very advanced age. Three important methods are known at present which can be relied upon to achieve this aim:

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We Will Endeavour To Make Foreign Students Happy, Says Reichs Minister

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

In response to his letter to the Right Hon'ble Chancellor, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, German Republic, drawing the latter's attention to the question of the position, status and treatment in Germany of Indians in general and students in particular, which according to reports from various centres in Germany had undergone a change for the worse during the last 12 months Dr. R. D. Katyar, General Secretary, Federation of Indian Students abroad, has received the following reply:-

"There is no reason for any alarm concerning the supposed attitude of Germany towards Indians, residing in Germany. Germany is trying to better the already existing good relations with India. We want to especially emphasise that the racial spirit of National Socialism is far from any disdain or hatred against other races or nations. The New Germany has merely the aim (often stated officially before) that only the mixing of human races by marriage is undesirable, as by it the individual character and the good qualities of both sides are lost. The possibility of friendly cultural and economical intercourse, based on high esteem from both sides, between the different races and nations of this world remain unaltered and is even more desired than before.

ONLY AGAINST JEWS

Economical or other restrictions against the subjects of foreign nations or races are out of the question in Germany. Economical restrictions for racial reasons have exclusively been applied to the Jews, residing in Germany as a necessary safeguard of the German people against the over-going by an alien group of people.

If in individual cases the preceding principles should not have been observed or if the necessary hospitality which is self-understood towards Indians living in Germany should have been infringed occasionally, it has only to be regarded as an encroachment by some irresponsible persons in consequence of the revolutionary change,—a fact, for which the German Reich can not be held responsible. The responsible departments or officials however, will do all they can, as before to stop such encroachment in future.

ASSURANCE TO SUBHAS

"It may be permitted to state here that the same information has already been given orally at the end of March, this year, to the former Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who saw us in this connection. As Mr. Bose had promised to forward this information to the interested Indian circles, the Foreign Department had then thought a written reply to the letters of the different Indian Students Organisations in Germany, which had come in then, was not necessary.

NO RESTRICTION IN FACTORIES

"There is no restriction for Indian students for practical work in factories. It will be indicated once more explicitly to the Industry that eventual restrictions of that kind, which may have resulted out of a wrong comprehension of the National Socialist race-principle, will not be approved of by the responsible leaders of the State and the Party.

"The Race Political Office and the Reichs Ministry for public Education and Propaganda have been informed about these complaints and they have consented to co-operate against any anti-Indian attacks in the Press.

"The racial spirit of National Socialism is treated by the responsible department (Rassenpolitiches Amt) exclusively in a way that conforms with the preceding stated principles and corresponds with the wishes exprssed in your letter. The Racial Political Office however, will fight in future the abuse of racial propaganda especially with regard to Indians.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

"In addition to the question brought forward by you we may cite the following words from the recent speech of the Reichminister for education delivered in Berlin on the occasion of the Millinary Celebration of the Persian National Poet Firdusi:

"I am authorised to declare that the Board of Science and Public Education will henceforth as before do every thing to render the reception of the students from oriental countries in Germany as agreeable as may be demanded by the guests of our country. We are glad if foreign nations send theid sons to our Universities to study German culture and German Science. I shall especially pay attention to the fact that all these sons of foreign nations might feel as happy in our country as anywhere else in the world."—United Press.

Absolute Self-Sufficiency Is Futile

(Continued from page 10).

ternational, in the sense that it is being more or less consciously and deliberately directed on behalf of peoples or nations, organised in States. There are two forces working together in the world: one is an effort on the part of organised nations to promote manysidedness in their economic activities and to become self-sufficient as far as possible, and the second, effort at adjustment to world intercourse, consistent with the attainment of the largest measure of independence. The futility of absolute self-sufficiency is well recognised, and national planning is being so attempted that the two forces may be properly co-ordinated. There is no question here of a 'territorial division of labour' nor of an international one, which is based upon that idea. The advantageous combination of the factors of production will, of course, be utilised in international competition in the world market and will also be manipulated by the States according to selected schemes of national planning.

RESHAPING WORLD ECONOMY.

Do these new tendencies mean that there is an end of world economy and that economists must roll up those pages of their books which contain an investigation and exposition of the theory of international trade? Nothing of the kind. What is happening is that world economy is being reconstructed on a new basis and that intercourse between countries will now be guided not by the motive of individual self-interest but by that of national self-interest as it is conceived by those in political authority.

The economist has to take the world as it moves, watch its internal developments and make his theory conform to the realities of life.

Irish Example For India

Council Entry & Capture Of Offices Not Inconsistent With "Rejection" Plan

Presiding over the Andhra Provincial Conference held at Vizagapatam, Sjt. A. Kaleswararao thoroughly exposed the hollowness of the J. P. C. Reforms Scheme.

Citing the example of De Valera and his party, he said that Council entry and capture of offices by the Congress would not be inconsistent with the rejection of the J. P. C. Reforms and concluded "We want De Valeras in every one of our provinces."

The J. P. C. Report proposes to start the new constitution by an early establishment of Provincial Autonomy, but the provincial autonomy adumbrated therein is a disfigured one such as has never been framed by any constitution makers hitherto. The authors of the report have laboured much to show that they intend to confer full provincial autonomy and to transfer to the Legislature and to the ministers all the subjects including Law and Order. But what is this transfer of law and order when the Police is placed completely under the Governor and when peace and tranquility are included among his special responsibilities? At present it is only the Viceroy that can promulgate ordinances: but in the new constitution the improvement is that the Governor also is empowered not only to promulgate ordinances but also to pass Governor's Acts to repress all political agitation. As regards the Police, the Governor is asked to maintain the morale and efficiency of the Police and to see that they are not subject to any political influences, and the Police Acts or Rules cannot be modified or repealed by the Legislature without his previous sanction. The internal organisation and discipline of the Police will continue under the Inspector-General who will also be the head of the Railway Police and the Special Branch and he will be an officer appointed by the Secretary of State and controlled by the Governor. The Central Intelligence Bureau is made a Reserved Department of the Governor-General. It is only the other day that the Viceroy assured the Police forces of India that they need not fear being brought under the control of popularly elected Ministers in the new reforms.

NO POWER TO MINISTERS

The second serious manner in which the Provincial Autonomy is negatived by the J. P. C. scheme is that all public services are taken out of the control of the ministry and placed under that of the Governor.

One feature of the new provincial constitution which destroys its autonomous character is that the Governor instead of being made a mere constitutional head is clothed with all special and extraordinary powers, legislative, administrative and financial, and is the autocrat of the Province.

Not satisfied with all these, a conservative and reactionary Second chamber is being set up in five of the leading Provinces viz. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and U. P.

FEDERATION, REACTIONARY

Coming next to the so-called Federation, it is admitted in the J. P. C. report that Diarchy, condemned so strongly on all hands will be introduced in the Central Government, when Federation will come into operation. No responsible Government will be introduced in the Centre unless an all India Federation is established and an All India Federation will not be established unless the rulers of States, representing half the total population of the 600 States of India and representing half the total seats set apart for them in the Council of State, join the federation signing the instruments of accession. If States do not join there will be no Federation without which there will be no beginnings of Responsible Government in the centre. When the All India Federation is established, the Council of State which will be a permanent indissoluble body with tenure of membership of nine years will contain 104 nominees of the rulers of States out of a total number of 260 members and the Federal House of Assembly will contain 125 nominees of those rulers out of a total strength of 375.

VICEROY'S POCKET BOROUGHS

The advent of autocratic Princes into the Federation will be a source of great danger. In their States even fundamental rights are denied to their subjects. Much less do representative institutions exist. They are going to be under the direct control of the Viceroy as representing the Crown of England who is the paramount power over them. All the seats to be nominated by them in both the Houses will be there worse than pocket boroughs of the Governor-General. Add to them the communal elements in both the houses and the representatives of the landed aristocracy and the capitalists who alone will be the members of the Upper House. Mr. Jinnah is perfectly right in opposing the so-called All India Federation and in demanding only a Federation of British India Provinces at this stage of evolution of States. If the people of States directly elect representatives to both the Federal Houses an All India Federation is doubly welcome; but if the seats are to be filled by nominees of princes as at present proposed, the so-called Federation will be most reactionary and worse than the present irresponsible system itself.

THE COMING ELECTIONS

The question naturally arises as to what the Congress will do when the elections come off next year for the new Provincial Legislatures. We shall not regret if the new constitutional Reforms are not passed. If they are passed we reject them as unworthy of acceptance. Does the rejection necessarily mean boycott of the Legislatures that will be formed?

Not necessarily so. We may boycott them or we may capture them and when we capture them we may keep the seats vacant or carry on more obstruction or utilise the very legislative and administrative machinery for our own purposes. The All India Congress Committee will meet in due course and give a clear mandate to the Congress party. But I am expected to express my individual opinion on this occasion and I do so with the assurance that I shall only follow the decision of the A. I. C. C. or of the Working Committee even if it be against my opinion. Council entry or boycott is not an unalterable policy of the Congress which settles its programme according to the prevailing situation in the country. We have seen that when the Congress was away from the Legislatures, the parties who entered them succumbed to the favours and frowns of the Beauracracy, became their willing instruments and passed whatever laws they wanted. All the Ordinances made by the Viceroy were incorporated in permanent Acts in the Assembly and the various provincial councils and the economic interests of India have been as it were mortgaged to Britain.

The Congress has therefore sent its representatives to the Assembly to repair the mischief done, to prevent further mischief and to utilise the legislative machinery to the best advantage of the country as far as it is possible to do so. There is no doubt in my mind that the same policy should be continued by the Congress towards the new provincial legislatures.

THE IRISH PARALLEL

It may be asked whether the entry into the Councils and capturing the offices are consistent with the rejection of the new Reforms. I do not believe that they are inconsistent with one another. I wish to point to the case of Mr. De Valera the Irish patriot and statesman. His party totally rejected the Irish Free State Constitution of 1922 and rebelled against it for some years. They have recently captured the Free State machinery along with the Ministry, and have done many wonderful things to advance the cause of their country's freedom. The Oath of Allegiance has been cancelled, the Upper House has been abolished the land purchase annuities have been withheld, retaliatory tariffs imposed, appeals to Privy Council abolished, and British citizenship abrogated. We want De Valeras in every one of our Provinces.

YOUTH AND WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

I am strongly of opinion that Congress should also organise the Youth and Women's Movements under its auspices. Congress cannot accept the subjection imposed by Manu on women and should openly advocate complete equality of women in the matter of marriage laws, property, inheritance, social, religious and economic rights. The restraint of Child Marriage Act aims to establish the rights of women to choose their partners when they attain the age of discretion and as such must be supported and strengthened by the Congress.

The Youth Movements in China Germany, Russia and other countries show what part the youths are playing in the conduct of the affairs of their countries, in acquiring freedom, and in infusing a new life and a new vision in their countries. I again quote the case of the Kuomintang of China of having organised the youth and women. It is the women that inspired patriotism into the nation and it is youth that carried on propaganda among the ryots and labourers and in combination with the latter finally liberated China from the rule of the reactionary military lords, who themselves were the tools of foreign Imperialists, and installed the Kuomintang in power in China. In our country the Congress must instil into the minds of the youth the idealism of character and culture, service and sacrifice and organise them for national work. Their objective must be Purna Swaraj, the establishment of complete social equality and freedom of the masses from the economic exploitation of the feudal lords and capitalists.. They will have also to take up the work of the education and enlightenment of the masses and create Swadeshi spirit and patriotic fervour among them.

PETITION TO MAHARAO

Grievances Of Cutch-Mandvi Citizens

The following petition has been addressed to H. H. the Maharao of Cutch by the citizens of Cutch-Mandvi:—

Owing to the scarcity of rains this year, the water for drinking purposes which is obtained from the two or three wells situated in the Topensar Talao is hardly available for three hours in the early morning, when the supply is exhausted for the day. These wells are the principle source of water supply for almost the whole of the town. The waste water contaminates these wells and spoils the supply of fresh water. When such water is used for drinking purposes, it transmits diseases such as malaria, typhoid, etc.

There is an irrigation department in the State and it is our humble opinion that the difficulties mentioned could be easily remedied by it. It is our earnest desire that Your Highness should most graciously pay a visit to the place with a view to observe things personally.

WANTED NEW MUNICIPAL ACT

Your Highness is no doubt aware of the existance of a Municipality here consisting of some state officials and nominated members. State officials consider the work entrusted to them more or less a drudgery, and the nominated members do not even know the A B C of the Municipal Administration.

We humbly request Your Highness to enact the City Municipal Act on the lines of British India and transfer powers to this corporate body. The bye-laws enacted by this body should be enforceable before the Judicial Court. There should also be a separate chief municipal officer with executive powers.

The bad condition of the vegetable market which is under the control of the Vahivatdar also deserves your Highness's attention. It is never being washed or kept clean and badly needs repairs.

MENACE OF WILD PIGS

The most important grievance is the havoc done by wild pigs. The whole of the Mandvi and its adjoining districts are being haunted by them in large herds impoverishing the growing crops. We have sincerely to urge Your Highness to grant permission to kill these wild pigs in the event of their entering the fields and gardens, and be good enough to relax the Hunting Laws.

Two Congress Workers Released

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan. 1.

Messrs. Shankerrao Thakkar and Dalwai, prominent Congress workers of Dhulia were released from the Nasik Central Prison yesterday morning. They were keeping good health.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE IN AJMER

Inquiry Committee To Be Appointed

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

The agrarian trouble in the Shekhawati Nizamat (district) of Jaipur State has resulted in more than one clash between the servants of the Thikanadars and the Jat tenants. Several cases of alleged criminal assault by the Thikandars are being heard in the State Courts.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Jaipur Darbar intends making an inquiry into the relations between the thakurs and their tenants and has decided to appoint a committee consisting of a European Officer and two members with revenue and settlement experience.

The committee is to make a tour in Shekhawati and will endeavour to arrange a settlement between the parties by mutual agreement. If the Committee find such an agreement impossible they should after a thorough inquiry submit their proposals to the Council.

Recently Lieut.-Col. Sir H. H. St. John, Vice-President, Council of State, Jaipur, summoned the Thakurs and the representatives of the cultivators and held a discussion with them at his own residence. The Thakurs were prevailed upon to give a remission of 4 annas in the rupee on the assessment of the last year's kharif crop owing to the poor outturn of the present crop. The representatives of the Jat cultivators have agreed to this and have promised to pay accordingly by the end of January next the present kharif rent, which they have been withholding.

REPRESSIVE MEASURE.

It is reported that a number of outsiders to the Jat community have come down to Shekhawati with a view to asking Jat cultivators to refuse the payment of rent and other dues to the Thikandars. The Durbar has, it is said, found it necessary to adopt certain measures to remove any obstruction to the smooth working of collection operations, during the current harvest.

It has been, therefore laid down that any outsider found asking a cultivator not to pay or to defer payment of rent, revenue or other customary dues shall be liable to punishment or to expulsion from Jaipur territory and shall not re-enter the said territory without the previous sanction of the Darbar.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF GUJARAT FARMERS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Appeals For Funds

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, By Mail.

Sardar Vallabhbhai visited Broach after a period of three years.

In the course of his address at a meeting attended by over 5,000 at the Tower Maidan the Sardar said:

"You may not have the courage to sacrifice your all, you may not like to part with money but you can if you like obey the orders of the Congress. Congress asked your votes. You gave them readily. Persons who could not contest a Taluka Board Election opposed Mr. Desai, but they realised their mistakes. Even deposits of his opponents were forefeited.

"To-day the work before you is very simple. Congress wants you to enroll as members. You have to pay only four annas Can you not do it? What is your national dress? Khadder? Can you not put on Khaddar? If you cannot do these things, let me tell you that you do not mean what you say.

BEWARE OF THE SCHEME

"Government knows our weakness, hence it intends to foist upon us the J.P.C. constitution as soon as possible. We know how to deal with it. They have kept fifteen annas in a rupee for themselves and the remaining one anna is skillfully divided to make you fight among yourself. Beware of this scheme.

"The farmers of Gujerat obeyed the Congress. They came out of the struggle destitute. Dr. Chandulal since his release has done his utmost for giving relief to the farmers My object in touring Gujerat is to assist in relieving the distress of the farmers. I therefore request you to subscribe to the Gujerat Farmers' Relief Fund.

For being present in a common gaming house on the ground floor of the Raoji Sojpal Chawl at Golanki Hill Road, Jairam Mahipat and three others who were arrested on the night of December 13 following a raid on the premises were on Thursday convicted by Mr Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

LIBRARIES MUST BE ENCOURAGED

Madras Conference President's Plea For Legislation

In the course of his presidential address at the 9th All-India Library Conference held at Madras, Kumar Munindra Deb Rai said:—

The modern library movement in India is not even a quarter of a century old. It originated in 1910 in the progressive State of Baroda under the fostering care of His Highness the Gaekwad. I believe Andhra Desa was first in the field. It had no hold in Bengal till 1925 when we held the first Library Conference and Exhibition in my native town of Bansberia in the district of Hooghly. Andhra Desa stands pre-eminent in popularising the ideals of the library movement and for publishing from time to time "The Indian Library Journal." The Madras Library Association which took its birth after the fifth All-India Library Conference in Madras is doing work methodically under its able Secretary Mr. Ranganathan. The Punjab Library Association since its formation after the 7th All-India Library Conference at Lahore showed signs of life by holding annual Conferences and by publishing a quarterly organ of its own "The Modern Librarian' The Bengal Library Association being established in 1926 held 4 Conferences and Exhibitions and was reorganised over a year ago. It took a good deal of interest in the formation of the Indian Library Association in 1933.

HAEIT OF READING.

The Library movement is now principally meant to foster the habit of reading, to recruit fresh readers and to facilitate the supply of reading matter. In short to make libraries indispensable for readers and to make them as much popular centres as possible In fact the modern library is a business institution with business organisation, business problems and business outlook and are carried on by business methods. The success of the organisation depends upon its service to the public and the service implies possession of materials, knowledge of how they work skill in using them and command of resources.

Mutual co-operation between library and local institutions are essential for the cultural advancement of the locality. Free Library Service to cater to the intellectual needs of the people should be adopted and should be regarded like charitable dispensaries whose sole aim is to alleviate human suffering. For proper administration of libraries there is an imperative need for trained workers.

In both urban and rural areas attempt should be made to have at least one good library in every municipality and Union Board. All public libraries should cooperate with local schools and try to cater to their needs as far as practicable.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

The status and condition of libaries cannot be improved unless each province gets its own library legislation.

Promotion of mutual interchange of books and interlending of books between the Imperial Library and Provincial libraries such as Madras Connemara Library, Allahabad Public Library, Punjab Public Library is desirable to feed small libraries.

The Education Commissioner to the Government of India and the Directors of Public Instruction should be requested for inclusion of statistics of public libraries in their annual and quinquennial reports as is done in Great Britain and Canada.

Public libraries should from time to time arrange exhibition to attract people to the library—no matter whether it be a Health Exhibition or Book Exhibition or Art Exhibition.

Liquidation of illiteracy, diffusion of knowledge in all strata of society—cultural advancement and uplift of the nation should be the guiding principle of the library movement.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPT. TO BE OPENED

Baroda Government's Welcome Move

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 3.

The Baroda Government opens an Archaeological Department, with Raj Bahadur Hiranand Sastri as Director. All interested in Archaeological work should correspond, direct, and all officers are requested to supply information to him when asked for and render full assistance to carry on the work entrusted to him by Government.

DESPAIR OF TEACHER & PARENTS

HANDLING OF A "PROBLEM CHILD"

Must Be Guided To Maturity With The Help Of Easily Attained Goals, Says Dr. Benarsi Das

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

"The Problem-Child"—the child who presents a problem in the classroom or at home or in both the places, was the subject-matter of an interesting paper read to the Educational Conference by Dr Benarsi Das, Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Agra. He gave a graphic account of his experiments on the mental propensities of a child. He said, it is the difficult child, which is at once the despair of the teacher and the parents. A problem-child should be distinguished from a feeble-minded or mentally deficient child.

PART OF ENVIRONMENT.

It is impossible to deny heredity some credit in the fashioning of human personality. Yet modern psychological research leads to the irresistible conclusion that early environment must be mainly held responsible for the way in which a child's personality evolves. The obvious inference is that problem children generally come from problem homes. This is borne out by careful observation. In communities which provide facilities for divorce to couples with incompatible tempers, difficult children are often to be found in such broken homes. But the record of those, who insist on incompatible couples keeping yoked together, is no better. The parents may do their best to hide their quarrels from the offspring. The mothers, specially bear up a lot from fathers for the sake of keeping a home for the children.

But the child is a sensitive human-being with sharp intuition. He may see or hear little of the parental disharmony. But he cannot help feeling the tension in atmosphere of conflict. His sense of security is disturbed. He may solve his own conflict of loyalties by taking a partisan attitude for one of the parents. But in many cases he will remain undecided and living in an apprehensive attitude will generate an anxiety-neurosis in him

Such children exhibit great nervousness and appear to expect a catastrophe at any moment. Their nervousness will show itself in nail biting, in clumsy movements, in extreme shyness in habit spasms like stammering, or in bed wetting.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Look at the world through the infant's eyes. Everything is so big and out of reach. All round him are tall, powerful people, whose word is law. No wonder the poor infant acquires a feeling of inadequacy, the inferiority complex beloved of journalists. Then he makes a wonderful discovery. Just a howl and his parents come to him—his unfeed slaves. He has acquired a sense of power, which compensates for the inferiority feeling and the balance of his self-esteem is restored.

It is the duty of those responsible for training in the home and later in the classroom to provide the growing child with a knowledge of methods of overcoming it in a useful fashion. In this training the mother naturally takes the first place, next comes the father and last, but not least, the teacher.

HIS HANDICAP.

The social behaviour of a young child usually reflects his trust and confidence in his mother, which is in direct proportion to their love for each other.

A child needs mother-love to bolster up his self-confidence. He feels isolated and insecure if he is starved of mother-love. Such a child might exhibit hopeless timidity and fear of people. Not having experienced the purest form of love such a child cannot love. He cannot make good human contacts, and, therefore, he finds it hard to obtain inner security, which is essential for one's peace of mind.

A "VIA MEDIA."

A father awes the child by his greatness and the difference between the child and the father seems inconsolably great to the child. To him the stimulus to become "like father" is a strong impetus. It is for the father to love and guide the child in his first conflicts with life's difficulties. It is foolish to smooth the child's way too much and hinder his maturing into an independent person. It is worse still to treat him sternly and to punish the slightest deviation from the razor edge of rectitude as conceived by adults. A humane "via media" should provide the path of gentle guidance towards courage, independence and social usefulness.

The pampered child is heading for disaster at the first defeat against reality as much as the neglected child brought up in a stern atmosphere. The pampered child expects the world to keep him happy and life to provide all he asks of it. This is not possible. In the face of defeat he may sulk and cry but the world goes on.

REBEL AGAINST SOCIETY.

The neglected child turns a rebel against law and society. To his subconscious self constitutional authority represents the authoritarian attitude of his father. Such children form the recruiting ground for the criminal, the revolutionary and the terrorists.

DETHRONED MONARCH.

The child's coming to school is the first great adventure of his life. He may be an only child, occupying the centre of the stage at home. In the classroom he finds his level among children of his own age. At home all his wants were supplied and even anticipated. At school he gets no more attention than others. He is the dethroned monarch in the school proletariat. No wonder he is not too fond of school. He needs encouragement to make social contacts and establish friendships. Such contacts will attract him to school and help to inculcate the all-important lesson of social usefulness.

Humane sympathy and imagination are essential requisites for successful pedagogy. Even more than these is it necessary to resolve one's own difficulties and complexes before undertaking the difficult task of moulding other human-beings. It won't do to label all children, who are full of fun and frolic as problem-children or to throw the whole blame on parents. With proper handling the most difficult child can be turned into something better.

GOAL WITHIN REACH.

Boys actually convicted of serious crime are confined in the Bareilly Juvenile Jail. I have heard excellent reports of their scouting activities. Even mentally deficient boys and girls have yielded to the lure of the smart-looking serviceable uniform of boy-scouts and girl guides.

The child's mental horizon being restricted he cannot work for a distant goal, which is out of sight. The teacher knows it is useless to ask a little boy or girl to say how much is five times nine. But he asks the child: "I give you 9 annas to buy mangoes. They are sold at five for an anna. How many will you get." The child works it out at once, because he is buying mangoes. An abstract arithmetical problem does not interest him.

Each problem-child must be studied as an individual and with the help of easily attained goals within his reach, his steps should be guided in the path of courage and self-confidence, maturity and independence.—A. P.

You die through your Arteries

An offspring of arthritism, arteriosclerosis is a continuous threat of sudden death through the bursting of an artery. It kills by overdriving the heart and blocking up the filter of the kidneys. Beware! If your blood is poisoned by uric acid and toxines, which becomes manifest through sudden bursts of heat, congestion after meals, a lack of resistance to fatigue, creakings in the joints, eruptions on the skin, the weakening of sight or hearing, follow a treatment of *Richelet's Blood Purifier*. Its results will astonish you. You will see your pains and the symptoms of the most dangerous complications disappear. This powerful corrector of the blood will strengthen all the weak points of your system. The human lives that *Richelet's Blood Purifier* has saved are numberless.

RICHELET LABORATORIES, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency P. O. Box 657 - Bombay.

No Swaraj Through Alien Language

Babu Premchand For Hindi As National Medium

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Hindi as the language of Swaraj was the theme of Babu Premchand's Convocation address to the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. In the course of his address, the speaker observed:—

The high position that English has come to occupy to-day is an indication of our slavery. It has created a barrier between the educated few and the vast masses, who form the real nation. This state of things cannot continue long and yet our educationists eagerly cling to this dead horse. The Inter-University Board which met last year negatived the proposal to use the vernaculars as the medium of instruction, on the sole plea that it will pull down the standard of English of our children. I ask them how many people have been able to learn English during the last 150 years. Even men like Sir T. B. Sapru and Pandit Malaviya have expressed that when they talk to an Englishman they are nervous about the correctness of their language. Let us therefore break up this show at once and concentrate more upon Hindi, our National language, which alone can establish brotherhood among us.

HINDI AS MEDIUM.

Very recently the examiners of the Punjab University expressed the opinion that the knowledge of English possessed by its graduates is not sufficient even to express their ideas in free language and that even their spelling is incorrect. If this is the state of affairs after an intense study of twelve years of English, what are we to think of the opinion of our professors that English alone should be the medium of instruction. English is certainly not the medium of instruction in China, Japan or Iran and yet Japan is by far better than us in many ways. If we depend on English any more, we shall surely be harming the national cause. It is certainly a matter for joy that our Marvari brethren have kept up the national idea by maintaining their accounts in their vernacular.

Coming back to our subject, it is necessary that we should realise fully the responsibility of the task that we are undertaking. Only then can we see the sun of Swaraj rising in the horizon, when we get ourselves freed from the mysteries of English and form our own National language. There is no nation within living memory which has achieved independence depending on an alien tongue. The right foundation of the Nation is the National language. Rivers, mountains and seas do not constitute the nation. Language is the only element that would keep a nation bound in unity for all time to come.

LANGUAGE OF SWARAJ.

But if you want to achieve Swaraj, you will be much in need of a national language, with which alone we can maintain our independence. You are the seekers of that language and so the true founders of the Nation.

UNITE SCATTERED NATION.

Remember that you are now out for doing not something small and negligible, but to unite the scattered nation, to spread our relations to the very ends of the country, to bring into conscious embrace our forgotten brethren. In such a proud and sacred task, there is nothing that you will not dare to face. It may not give you money or fame. But it will surely give you mental satisfaction. This is the price of sacrifice. I hope that this ideal will always be before us and I am sure that you all understand it. This gives energy for our faltering feet, removes the last traces of doubt and unpreparedness from our mind, and gives us courage at the sight of the very difficulties that we have to face.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE DEFINED.

I shall now add a few words as to my conception of the national language. The living language as the living body, is always at growth. To talk of pure Hindi is nothing but meaningless. When India contains purely of Hindus, we can talk of pure Hindi as well. But in as much as India contains Muslims, Christians, Parsees, Afghans, our language too will be getting expansive. If Hindi is to be a provincial language and that too of Hindus it can surely be kept pure. But such a condition is not only impossible but also one for mockery. As we live on, hundreds of words get into the language which we cannot discard, do all we can. On the other hand, the very prevention will stand in the way of expansion of the language.

MUSLIM CONTRIBUTION TO HINDI.

I have a right to say something to my Muslim friends, for, my whole life has been spent in the service of Urdu. Why do you imagine that Hindi is immaculate? Do you know (and it is necessary for you to know) that the first great author of literary Hindi was Amir Khusro? Do you know that Hindi has been enriched by the poems of at least five hundred Muslim bards? Do you know that Akbar, Jehangir and even Aurangazeb had a love for Hindi poetry —it was Aurangazeb who named 'Mango' as 'Rasanavilas' and 'Sudharas'? Do you know that even to-day poets like Hasarath and Hafiz Jalandhari often compose in Hindi? Do you know that thousands of words and verbs of Arabic and Persian have been adopted as her own children by Hindi? Being aware of all this, if you still maintain that Hindi and Urdu are different, then you are doing an injustice to yourself as well as to the nation. It is not possible to find out where and when the word Urdu originated. I do not for a moment understand why, when a Hindu freely uses common Urdu words, a Muslim should fight shy of Sanscrit words here and there. There is place for both Urdu and Sanscrit words in our National language, so long as they do not interfere with its beauty or elegance. Beyond this we have no special attachment for either Urdu or Hindi.

The fun of it is that the word 'Hindi' owes its creation to the Muslims and till fifty years ago what is now known as Urdu was being called Hindi by the Muslims also. Why do you not realise that the name Hindi is a natural name? The language of England is called English, that of France French, that of Germany German, that of Arabia Arabic. Why not the people of Hind call their tongue Hindi? The word Urdu does not possess this derivation. If instead of calling our land Hindusthan, you call it Urdusthan, then its national language may go by the name of Urdu. Those who have the love for the Nation do not fight with words.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Report Of Examination Department

MADRAS: (By Mail).

The following is the report of the Examination Department of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha:—

Due to the demand of the public, the Sabha began conducting three Hindi examinations, viz: Prathami, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha, in the year 1928.

This year 5,103 candidates have appeared for the Prathamic; 2,236 for Madhyama and 1,316 for Rashtra Bhasha, the total being 8,655.

The number of candidates who have appeared so far is 24,789 for Prathamic; 9,449 for Madhyama and 4,925 for Rashtra Bhasha, the total being 39,163.

Besides this the Sabha conducts a literary examination (Degree Course) called Rashtra Bhasha Visharad and a Teachers' Training Course called "Hindi Pracharak."

The Degree Examination was commenced in the year 1931 and till now 836 candidates have appeared for this examination. For the Teachers' Training Course 201 candidates have appeared so far.

This year alone 380 candidates have appeared for the degree course, out of which 209 have come out successful. To-day 80 of them are taking their degree in person. Six candidates are receiving diploma of the Teachers' Training Course.

It was felt that in order to maintain the high standard for the Degree course, a preliminary examination for selecting candidates for admission to the Degree examination was necessary and accordingly it was introduced from January 1934. Till now two examinations have been held for which 605 candidates have appeared. We are glad to say that this examination has been serving its purposes very well.—United Press.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

Strengthening Official Control Deplored

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The increasing tendency on the part of the Government to tighten official control over co-operative organisations in the country as manifested in the provision of several bills awaiting legislation in provincial councils formed the principal theme of discussion by the delegates during the second day's session of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' conference which met on Tuesday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. V Ramdas Pantulu.

After deliberation of more than two hours the Standing Committee adopted a resolution deprecating the increasing tendency to strengthen official control over the movement and viewing with grave concern the retrograde and reactionary character of the bills introduced into provincial legislatures which would virtually destroy the autonomy of the societies and make the registrar a dictator.

Securing good management of societies by advice and guidance and not by interference with their internal management was defined by the Committee as the proper function of the Registrar.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Co-operators all over the country were called upon by the Committee to mobilise non-official co-operative opinion against such tendency and the provincial Governments were requested to give due weight to that opinion and preserve intact the fundamental character of co-operation as a people's movement.

The President would address the Government of India and the Provincial Governments urging on them the views of the Association on the subject.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Resolutions were also passed by the Rural Reconstruction Committee requesting the Provincial Co-operative Institutes to establish centres for training of bands of workers in each province. The co-operative societies should function not merely as agencies for supplying cheap finance but as centres of all fruitful rural activities.

Speaking on the subject of Rural Reconstruction Mr. Pantulu observed that two important principles had to be borne in mind in setting a programme of rural reconstruction. The main aim should be the reconstruction of the mentality of the villager by propaganda and education especially on the economic and social spheres of rural life. The next principle was that any reconstruction scheme should embrace all sides of the activities of the village life. With these principles in view each province should start at least one rural reconstruction centre to serve as a model and draw up a simple workable programme in accordance with local needs. One of the main duties of the worker should be to start panchayets whose concern would be village sanitation, education and medical relief. The aim should be to strengthen and revitalise the existing village organisations and not introduce new ones.

WORK BEFORE CO-OPERATOR.

The co-operative societies the speaker went on, must enable their members to increase their production, organise their marketing and develop subsidiary industries. Attention must also be directed to promotion of adult education in village centres which must be done through village clubs and social dramas. Another important item was the housing of the people who lived in insanitary localities and slums. The success of the scheme, the speaker pointed out, would largely depend on the interest which the educated middle classes would evince in the problems of rural life.

At the conclusion of the Conference Khan Mohamed Badhir Ahmed Khan on behalf of All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association thanked organisers of the Conference in Bengal for the hospitality that had been extended to delegates and visitors.

PASSENGERS TERRIBLY SHAKEN

Sequel To Pulling Up Of Electric Train

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 2.

The story of how an alleged negligence of down Kalyan electric train driver in stopping at Diva station and the consequent pulling up of the vacuum by the guard to arrest the further progress of the train resulted last night in a terrible shaking of the passengers, some of whom, out of fear, jumped out on the off side and fell into the ditch (at a distance of about a furlong from the Dombivli-end of the platform) before the train came to a dead stop, was narrated to the Kalyan railway police in the course of an inquiry into the accident which occurred to the 341 down electric train near Diva station (27 miles from Bombay) at about 9-10 p.m. to-day. The passengers who were conveyed by the 349 down train reached Kalyan an hour and three-quarters late.

It is stated that as some damage has been caused to the resistance, the unit has been sent to the Kurla car shed for repair.

Sub-Inspector B. K. Tawade of the Kalyan railway police is in charge of the investigation.

20 ACRES GIFT FOR HARIJANS

Mahatma Lays Foundation Stone Of Delhi Colony For Untouchables

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

"If Hindu Dharma is to live, untouchability must perish but if untouchability has to live, the reverse will hold good," said Gandhiji, laying the Foundation stone of a Harijan Colony at Kingsway, before a large gathering, including members of the Central Board of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and local workers. Mr. G. D. Birla, asking Mahatma Gandhi to lay the stone, said that they had a big scheme before them and that its success depended entirely on the efforts of workers and Gandhiji's blessings. He believed that Karmalaya would not suffer for lack of funds.

LOT OF HARIJANS.

Gandhiji said that the Hindus were the founders of the Harijan Sewak Sangh, and that they must now revitalize Hinduism by improving the lot of Harijans. By starting such institutions, they could know better about harijan industries and the capabilities of harijans. By having a harijan colony in a place where also was located the Head Office of Harijan Sewak Sangh they would be in closer contact.

Gandhiji, referring to the Sabarmati Ashram said there was no harm in having two such institutions to-day.

BIRLA'S GIFT.

Gandhiji, further announced that Mr. G. D. Birla had given a gift of twenty acres of land costing 30,000 rupees and had built a hut thereon costing Rs. 2,500 and that the central board had set apart Rs. 30,000 for further construction and development of the colony.

Concluding, Gandhiji said that they were indebted to Harijans for many services and yet they had been so hard on Harijans. He referred to the recent Meerut incident, where the Zamindars were reported to have belaboured the Harijans, of whom one had died and several were injured. The incident was reported to be the result of taking begar (forced labour), which was so prevalent in all parts of the country that. Gandhiji declared, that begar must go. —A. P.

EVIL WHICH HAS RUINED INDIA

Gandhiji Asks Delhi Villagers To Fight Untouchability

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Nearly 5,000 persons from different villages attended the Delhi Provincial Harijan Conference at Narela, 16 miles from Delhi, Mr. Satis Chandra Das Gupta of Bengal, presiding.

Mahatma Gandhi who attended the Conference, replying to the address presented to him at the Conference said:—

"By observing untouchability we have nearly ruined India. If we want India to attain its goal, we should fight this evil of untouchability. There is no salvation for anybody in the present state of social differences. To remove untouchability, the Harijan Sevak Sangh has been working for the last 2 years, and I would appeal to all castes within the Hindu fold, not to consider any person as untouchable."

Proceeding Gandhiji said that it was an injustice not to allow Harijans to draw water from wells, to force labour from them and to treat them as animals.

Concluding, Mahatmaji advised the Harijans to live hygienically, and give up the habit of drinking and gambling.

The Conference passed many resolutions one of which asked the Hindu public to work for the betterment of the Harijans, and to allow them to go to temples and religious gatherings. Another resolution appealed to the Government and the public to end the forced labour and to provide adequate facilities for Harijan students.—United Press.

CUSTOMS FRAUD CASE JUDGMENT

Frontier Merchants Sent To Jail

PESHAWAR, Janry. 2.

Khan Bahadur Dilawar Khan, Additional Distt. Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the customs fraud case, sentencing a Peshawar cloth-dealer to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and another to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under Sections 420-512, C.P.C.

According to the prosecution, the accused imported last April from Bombay, eight boxes containing silk goods, intended for despatch to Kabul. On 30th April, the accused sent in a lorry certain packages containing inferior quality of cloth, commonly known as Chick Japan.

At Landikotal, the Khyber Agency border examiner to whom the original invoices of silk cloth were produced, found the seals and wires of the packages tampered with. On checking the contents, it was found that, instead of silk goods the packages contained the Chick Japan cloth, whereupon the matter was reported to the C.I.D. as a result of whose investigations the accused were challaned.

In the course of the judgment, the Magistrate characterised as "daring" the accused's conduct in perpetrating the offences. The profit that was to be made was also considerable.

The Court was informed that within the last five years, refund of the customs duty relating to the goods passing through the Khyber Pass was about one crore and 12 lakhs of rupees, showing annually 22 lakhs and 40 thousands of rupees as refund by the Government to traders exporting goods to Afghanistan. The Magistrate observed:—

"These figures obviously impressed my mind with the magnitude of the responsibility that lies on the shoulders of the border-examiner. I am constrained to opine that Government is ill-advised to entrust such onerous duties to a petty official, who in this case, was a sub-inspector of the Excise Department, drawing a salary of Rs. 100 monthly."

The Magistrate further made suggestions for the improvement of the customs border examination by the appointment of a responsible officer as Border Examiner and the construction of a ware-house at Landikotal, where goods intended for export to Afghanistan could be deposited and examined by the Border Examiner.

ANOTHER CASE.

Another customs fraud case, in which an Excise Sub-Inspector and the Border Examiner are among the accused, was heard today by Khan Bahadur Jehangir Khan Peshawar Magistrate.

The Afghan Trade Agent at Peshawar was among the witness examined. His evidence had not concluded when the Court adjourned.—A.P.

SIR ARCHIBALD SAILS "HOME"

Mr. Souter Becomes Revenue Member

MADRAS, January 2.

After 35 years of service in India and abroad, Sir Archibald Campbell, Revenue Member, who retires from service to-day, sails from Madras for Marseilles tomorrow morning by s.s. "Dumana."

Mr. C.A. Souter, first member of the Revenue Board, assumes charge as Revenue Member, tomorrow.—A. P.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN ANDHRA

Association Formed In Guntur

GUNTUR, Jan. 2.

The Guntur District Village Industries Association which was formed last month has begun work in right earnest, in villages of the district. Congress workers in the district are evincing keen interest in this work.

A party of volunteers pledged to the creed of the Association, headed by Mr. G. Sitharama Sastri, founder of the "Vinayashramam" at Kalyankovur has taken up the work in the villages of Repalle Taluk. It may be recalled that Mr. Sastri submitted a programme of village industries to Mahatma Gandhi some time back, which the latter approved. Members of the District Congress Committee and the Secretary are helping Mr. Sitarama Sastri.

The work of the Association to begin with consists in education of the village folk in ideals and aims of the Association by means of lectures etc. and hawking of khaddar and other Swadeshi articles.—United Press.

Govt. Contribution To Scientific Achievements

Viceroy Inaugurates Congress At Calcutta And Assures Support To Research Work

CALCUTTA, Janry. 2.

"The present age is predominantly an age of Science. Every aspect of human activity bears testimony to this connection. Data of Science have provided new and fascinating material for those brilliant minds, whose speculations seek inner meaning of Nature of life and universe. India, the birthplace of Philosophy, cannot but aspire to active and honourable share in these movements whether utilitarian of philosophy. India, a land of vast distances and isolation of scientific workers, presents grave disadvantages. It is, therefore, at least something that once a year leaders in Science have been enabled to meet together in order to exchange experiences and also examine and discuss several contributions which have been made by scientists in India to common stock of scientific knowledge. I offer my sincere good wishes not only for successful deliberations of the present session, but also for the future development of your association which, having completed 21 years of fruitful activity now comes of age."

With these words His Excellency the Viceroy inaugurated the proceedings of the Indian Science Congress this morning, at the Senate Hall of the Calcutta University.

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE.

Proceeding, His Excellency referred to the question of the part which Government proposed to play in India's contribution to Science and enumerated the Central Government's activities in connection with Scientific Services, such as Geological, Meteorological and Zoological Surveys of India, whose work had won world wide recognition besides Medical Research Department, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Forest Research Institute and assured that his Government would render assistance in these directions to such extent as resources permit.

"NOBLE EXAMPLES."

His Excellency concluded by appealing to those private individuals and organisations whom Fortune has favoured with command of material resources to afford much needed augmentation to financial assistance rendered by the State and Universities, and referred to the noble examples set by Sir Jamshedji Tata, late Sir Taraknath Palit and late Sir Rashbehari Ghosh as also by the Burma Oil Company for foundation of College of Engineering in Rangoon and Steel Brothers for research in Oil Technology.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

Welcoming their Excellencies, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal and delegates, Mr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred to the contributions in different branches of Science made by the scholars of Calcutta University, which elicited admiration of eminent scientists in other and distant parts of the world.

Concluding, Mr. Mukherji said, "India expects you to utilise your attainments to benefit your country and humanity at large to regard Science not as a powerful instrument for destruction but a vital factor for promotion of good of mankind."

Dr. J H. Hutton, General President of the Congress then delivered his address.

A large number of distinguished scientists from all parts of India attended, including Dr. Meghnad Shaha, Sir J.C. Bose, Dr. F.J.F. Shaw, Director, Imperial Institute of Agriculture, Dr. M.S. Krishnan, Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India; Major K.R.K. Iyengar, Director, Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Sir Niratan Sircar, Mr. N.R. Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta.

The Congress adjourned till tomorrow.—United Press.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 1 POINT

Closing Crossrates Decidedly Easy

GOLD VERY FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Steady But Linseed Weak

BOMBAY, Jan 3

On Thursday, cross rates developed further weakness and the closing tone was decidedly easy.

EASIER TENDENCY IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York cotton market showed an easier tendency on Government selling and January liquidation.

GOLD VERY FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was very firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT MORE ACTIVE BUT LINSEED EASY

Wheat was more active but linseed was easy.

JUTE QUIET BUT RUBBER SLIGHTLY BETTER

Jute was quiet but rubber was slightly better.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES IN GOOD REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed fairly good strength on better enquiry. Giltedged securities were in good request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 3

Previous closing	12.77
To-day's opening	12.76
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.76
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 3

Previous closing	6.88
To-day's opening	6.89
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.87
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 242-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 3

Cotton showed rather an easier tendency on Government selling which had a depressing effect on the market but some foreign purchases checked the decline and prices offered fairly good resistance at the lower level. Meanwhile attention is focussed on President Roosevelt's address prior to the convention of the Congress with traders generally adopting a waiting attitude and watching developments.

Trading in May commenced at 12.76 i.e. one point lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on Government agencies selling and January liquidation influenced by lower Liverpool advices with the price falling to 12.72. At this level, the market received some support from foreign buying and covering. The session then became rather irregular and prices moved in a narrow range.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.76 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 3

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.60/12.60) 12.55/12.55
March (12.72/12.72) 12.68/12.68
May (12.80/12.80) 12.77/12.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 3

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.92) 6.91
American March (6.91) 6.89
Egyptian January (8.67) 8.61
Egyptian March (8.67) 8.61

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 3
10-45 p.m.

Broach A.M. moved between Rs. 244-12 and Rs. 242-8 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs 242-8 with New York futures about 6 points down.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 2nd January 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,00,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-9 received approximately 71 per cent. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,500,0,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-8-10 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Wednesday, the 9th January 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 11th January 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Thursdays, the 3rd to Tuesday the 8th January 1935 at Rs. 99-10-3 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 19th to the 29th December 1934 amounted to Rs. 50,00,000.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 3

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.93 1/8
To-day's closing	4.92 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan 3

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	4.92 13/16
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 3

Previous closing	74.53
To-day's opening	74.42
To-day's closing	74.15
Difference	—.38

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 3

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93-7/8 and then fell to 4.93-11/16. Subsequently the rate further eased under continental pressure to 4.93.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.92 13/16.

The franc opened at 74.43 and then moved down to 74.30 thereafter on good selling the rate fell to 74.28.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.15.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 3

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 5/8d.	24 5/8d.
Forward	24 3/16	24 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 3

Gold (85-0-10 1/2) 85-1-6 1/2

BULLION

London, Jan 3

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 5/8d) 24 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (85-0-10 1/2) 85-1-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 3

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 3
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1/6 1/16) 1/6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.61 5/8) 5.60
New York on Bombay	(37.31) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(37.59) 37.51
London on Shanghai	(1-4 7/8) 1-4 7/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 3

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/11, 66 and 66/5. Prices showed a sagging tendency under scattered selling and liquidation by disappointed holders. Later in the session the market further gave way under renewed selling influenced by unsatisfactory London cables and closed steady at Rs. 65/6, 65/10 and 65/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/9 and 35/2. The market was comparatively steadier on some local and banks buying influenced by weaker sterling which also induced some covering. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/2/3, 35/3 and 35/4/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 3

Liverpool wheat opened steady at May 59-1/4, May 61-3/8 and July 62-7/8. The market was moderately active on speculative buying but the demand generally continued extremely limited and very small business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 3

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 86-3/4. The market was somewhat more active on fairly good buying by commission houses and trade.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 3

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.83. Prices eased under some local and foreign selling coupled with liquidation with the price standing at 11.81 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 3

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/8 buyers £228 1/2 sellers Steady) £228 3/8 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers Steady) £10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 11/16 paid) £17 5/8 sellers
Dunlop Jan (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2
sellers
Lightning Jan £18 1/2 sellers) £18 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 7/16 paid and buyers
April-June (6 5/8) 6 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandel Jan (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

(May 1935)

Bombay, Jan 3

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 15 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 0 9
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	7 1 6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 1 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 0 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 3

Wheat January	4 3 9
Wheat May	4 12 9
Linseed May	7 0 6

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES CLOSE EASY

Govt. Securities Fairly Firm

CALCUTTA, Jan 3

Jutes ruled fairly steady due to good support from outsiders and bazar operators and good business was recorded at advancing rates, and towards the close an easier tendency was observable. In coals, Equitable and New Manbhoom were strong features, while others kept steady undertone. In tea business was on a small scale owing to lack of support. Miscellaneous disclosed no special importance. Government securities were kept fairly firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent New Loan 1941 101/7; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 98/10; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 103; 4 per cent 1960/70 110/14 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1940/48 109/9; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 113/8 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/2 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1935 101/4 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 106/8.

Bank: Imperial Confy 417/8
Cotton: Kesoram ordy 5/1

Coals: Bengal 255/8; Equitable 83 1/2 small lot; Hurriladih 13/2; Katras Jherriah 33/8 small lot; New Manbhoom 64; New Tottury 2/1; Standard 26/8; Sendra 13; West Jamuria 9/10.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 16/5 ex div; Agarpara ordy 26/4; Albion ordy 284; Alliance 315; Anglo India 505; Auckland ordy 267/8 small lot; Bally 235; Bally pref 150/8; Barnagore 194; Birla ordy 17/8; Budge Budge 375 small lots; Calcutta Jute Mfg 27/12; Caledonian 544 ex div small lot; Champdany 215; Chitavalsah ordy 32/8; Clive ordy 35/6 small odd lot; Dalhousie 425; Fort Gloster 689/8 small lot; Ganges 387 small lot; Gourepore 762; Fort William 336 small lot; Howrah 62/1; Hukumchand ordy 17/6; India 504; Kamarhatty 644; Kankinarrah 553/8 small lots; Kelvin 673/8; Lansdowne 191 small lot; Megna 55/4; Naihati 480/8; National 27; Northbrook 54; Nuddea 76; Standard 389; Union 539 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/4; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/4; Bengal Iron 4/10; Britannia Building and Iron 4/9; Indian Galvanizing 10/12; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 72/8; Indian Standard Wagon pref 128; Indian Iron and Steel 8/14; Kumardhubi Eng ordy 8/14; Kumardhubi Eng pref 85; Marshall and Sons 2/1; Tata Iron and Steel ordy 115; Concord of India Insurance 12/14 premium; B I Corporation ordy 2/14; B I Corporation defd 1/11; Indian Wood Products 37/8; Madan Theatres As. 6; Macfarlane and Co 5; Indian Paper pulp 148 ex div; Indian General Navigation ordy 121 small lot.

Sugar: Cawnpore ordy 35; New Savan 13/4.

Tea: Central Cachar 81.

Debentures: 3 per cent 1909/20 Calcutta Municipal 103/10 small lots.—A. P.

GOOD RALLY IN OIL AND RUBBER SHARES

SHARP FALL OF STERLING IN TERMS OF FRANCS AND DOLLARS

Necessary Intervention Of Exchange Control Fund

EFFECT OF FRENCH CHEAP MONEY POLICY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 3

On the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities were rather more subdued but the undertone continued very firm and in practically all speculative sections interest continued to broaden, industrials and kaffirs especially remaining strong and active. There has also been good rally in oils and rubber shares, particularly in the former.

In commodities, rubber after steady opening, advanced on American buying to close firm.

Brighter Franco-Italian prospects coupled with the bullish outlook for French rentes owing to the new French cheap money policy, combined to cause the movement of funds to the Continent, which resulted in a sharp fall of sterling in terms of francs and dollars, necessitating the intervention of the Exchange Control Fund.

Gold advanced 8 pence to 141/6-1/2. Strong demand was evidenced by the price including a premium of 8 pence over dollar and 4 pence over franc.

Wall Street opened steady, but trading was restricted by the imminence of the opening of the Congress.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 3

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

Thursday Dec. 27 £99
Friday Dec. 28 £99
Monday Dec. 31 £99 1/4
Tuesday Jan 1 closed
Wednesday, Jan 2 £99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 3

Markets generally were very firm. Giltedgeds, Mining shares and Industrials were generally prominent features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 3/8) £111 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £113
4 per cent Funding Loan (£121) £121
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£109 1/8) £109 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/2) £118 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 1 3/8
Musical Industries (31-6) 31-6
Pinchin Johnson (13-7 1/2) 14-9
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-6) 37-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-0) 10-0
Woolworth (New Ord (114-9) 114-10 1/2
Realisation 1936 (£95 1/4) £92
Dunlop Rubber (30-6) 31-3
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-3
Ford Motors (36-6) 36-6
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7 6
British American Tobacco (127-6) 128-1 1/2
Camera 'A' (27 3/4) 27 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (141-9) 141-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (94-9) 94-9
Bredvurd Dyers (10-9) 10-9
British Celanese (11-1 1/2) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-3) 67-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-4 1/2) 48-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-6) 10-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-9
Inter Nickels (23) 24
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 8-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L M S Ford (22) 22
L N E R Defd (27 1/2) 27 1/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£100) £99 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 262-6
Geddar New (182-6) 182-9
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (237-6) 242-6
Spring Mines (167-6) 170-0
Union Corporation (141-5) 136-3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan. 2.

March	55.30—.35
May	55.90—.40
July	56.70—.75

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 3
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76) £74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/4) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/60 (£114 1/4) £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£116 3/4) £117 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/4) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1945/47 (£115 1/2) £115 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1964/69 (105) 105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-6) 20-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (13 1/2) 14

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 21-3
Rubber Plant. Inv Trust (31-0) 31-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (14 1/4) 14 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (59-9) 59-3
Rand Mines (139-6) 137-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (42-6) 42-6
Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 71-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-3
Shell Transport (45-0) 45-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18 1/8) £18 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 3

The following were the opening rates
General Motors (dol 34 1/8) dol 34 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 5/8) dol 11 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 38 5/8) dol 38 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol. 88 1/2) unquoted.

J. P. C. SCHEME CONDEMNED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

The Secretary Sanatani Election Board Ahmedabad, wires:—

A special session of the All-India Sanatani Election Board was held at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri. Representatives from all over India were present in large numbers.

After the resolution of condolence regarding the deaths of Sir Munmohandas Ramji, and Shsth Sadhuram Toolaram Goenka, Calcutta, the Board, on grounds of the absence of statutory religious safeguards, the inequitable character of the Communal Award, the Poona Pact and the communal principle underlying the elections to both Houses of the Federal Legislature and the indirect elections to them emphatically condemned the J.P.C. Report as being absolutely and inherently impossible for any responsible Sanatani body to accept, unless and until all the glaring defects were amended.

The Board congratulated the Sanatanists who were elected to the Assembly and also appointed a sub-Committee consisting of Babu Narendranath Seth, Mr. Manubhai Pandya, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Shastri, Rao Bahadur Sadashiv Mahadev Parande, Pandit Lakshmi Narayan Sudan, Prof. Durkal, and Principal Shrijeeva Nyayatirth, to frame a constitution for the Board.

WIN CONFIDENCE OF DEPARTMENT

Sardar's Address To Postmen's Union

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Addressing a meeting of the Gujerat Postmen's Union this evening, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Union, said that he had worked for them in the past and intended to work for them in future. Their position had improved as a result of their organisation. Their hours of work had been limited, and their pay had been increased. They had not to wage a big fight for such things. Their Department knew that they were not making unjust demands. He would consider with their Secretary, their suggestion for convening an All-India Postmen's Conference.

The Speaker had not entered the Legislature. His work lay among villagers and workmen, including postmen. They should not merely criticise the Postal Department, which was a public utility service, and not a body of self-seekers; they should win the confidence of the department in their integrity. They might submit their grievances to the speaker, who would negotiate with the Department for their redress.—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the dispute in the Ahmedabad mill industry on the question of wages, and hopes that the millowners would, in spite of their threatening attitude, show partment for their redress.—A. P.

THANA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 3.

The names of the Government-nominees having been announced, the election of the President of the Thana Distt. Local Board will take place after a fortnight.

Of the nine nominated members, three are ex-officio heads of the Bhiwandi, Dahanu and Kalyan Prants. The rest are Messrs. Dattatraya Waman Raut, J.B.C. Norhona, Krishnaji Ranuji Kajrolkar, Mohamed Azim Buransaheb Kuwari, Khan Saheb Dinshaw Adarji Wadia and Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Rais.

TALUKA LOCAL BOARDS.

The Government nominees to the North Salsette Taluka Local Board are the Mahalkari (ex-officio) and Mr. F. G. Patil. The elected members are seven. The President will be elected after a fortnight.

Of the four nominated members to the Kalyan Taluka Local Board one is the Mamlatdar (ex-officio), and the rest are Messrs. Anant Narayan Ghatwal, Gulam Mohiuddin Hajiniya Don and Narayan Lakshman Patil.

DUTY ON FOREIGN WHEAT

Sardar Mangal Singh's Plea For Its Retention

LUDHIANA, (By Mail).

Sardar Mangal Sing who has recently been elected to the Assembly, in a statement to the press said:—

I whole-heartedly support the demand put forward by the Amritsar merchants regarding the retention of duty on foreign wheat which was levied three years ago. The conditions which necessitated its imposition operate in full force to-day as they did in 1931 when it was first imposed. The rates of wheat are very low now and there is not the slightest hope of their being raised in the near future as is evident from the periodical forecasts of Indian as well as foreign wheat crops. If the duty be abolished the Indian markets would soon be flooded with Australian wheat rendering the financial condition of the wheat growers still more miserable. Not only the Zamindars would be ruined but the revenue collection would be seriously affected.

I, therefore, appeal to the Punjab Government to strongly urge upon the Indian Government the imperative necessity of retaining the wheat duty till such time as it is no longer required by the circumstances.—United Press.

KHATAU MAKANJI DISPENSARY

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of December 1934 in all 2074 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital. Out of these were 1242 women, 807 children and 518 infants. 26 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average No. of attendance being 67. The total No. of deliveries during the month was 26. The No. of expectant mothers under observation was 70.

BIHAR COUNCIL

To Discuss J.P.C. Reforms Scheme

PATNA, Jan. 3.

At the next session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council which commences here on January 15th, the Hon. Mr. Nirsu Narayan Sinha, the Finance Member, will move a resolution that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report be taken into consideration.

Notice of a non-official Bill to amend the Bihar and Orissa Local Self-Government Act, proposing to extend the term of local bodies to five years, has been given by Mr. N. M. Hafeez.—A.P.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES

Academy Committee's Proposal Adopted

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association this afternoon, the report of the Academy Committee proposing the foundation of a National Institute of Sciences of India was unanimously adopted, thus putting an end to all controversy regarding the formation of a national institution for the organisation of Science in India and for bringing about co-ordination between scientific academies, societies and institutions and Government scientific departments and services, and generally to act as the National Research Council of India.

The meeting also adopted the recommendation that the Council of the National Institute be requested to elect twenty-five ordinary Fellows in the first year, instead of ten, as proposed in the report.

The Institute will be formally inaugurated next week by the Governor of Bengal.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Ajmer Petition Filed In Delhi

AJMER, Jan. 3.

An election petition against Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni, the successful candidate in the recent Assembly election, has been filed at Delhi by Mr. Mukand Beharilal, the Congress candidate.

The first meeting of the newly elected Provincial Congress Committee was held this afternoon. Pandit Gauri Shanker Bhargava presiding. A Sub-Committee was formed, consisting of Mr. Jainarain Vyas (convener) Mr. Gauri Shanker and Professor Gokallal Aswa, to frame the new Constitution and it was further resolved to enlist ten thousand members in the Province under the amended Congress Constitution.—A.P.

Charkha And Hindi Classes At Dadar

The Hon. Secretaries, 'G' Ward D.C.C. write:—

The Council of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee decided in its last meeting to open the Charka and Hindi Classes which will commence with effect from the 12th of January 1935 in the Committee's Office, opposite Dadar Railway station (B.B. & C.I.), near Tilak Bridge.

The Hindi class will be held at 8-30 p.m. for one hour daily except on Sundays and holidays while the Charkha class will remain open during office hours from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. Both the classes are free to all without any distinction. However, a special arrangement of keeping these classes exclusively open for ladies according to their convenient time could be made as far as possible, if they would join in a group and inform us accordingly.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, Government of India, arrived this afternoon by the Delhi Express.

The Duke of Norfolk and the Duke or Northumberland left Calcutta this evening by the Delhi Express. The Prince of Cutch left for Bhopal by the Bombay Mail. The Maharaja of Kapurthala left for Lucknow by the Punjab Mail. The Maharaja of Benares left for Benares this evening.

The Governor of Bengal gave an afternoon party in honour of the members of the Indian Science Congress at Government House, to which about five hundred guests were invited.—A. P.

H. M. S. Emerald and H. M. S. Colombo left for Madras on the 3rd instant.—A. P.

FOREIGN AND TRADE BUYING IN NEW YORK

Co-ops. And Southern Hedge Selling

OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

New Crop Acreage Expected Around 34,000,000 Acres

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The U. S. Congress Session meets to-day and professional operators refuse to commit pending developments. It is anticipated that new crop acreage will be around 34,000,000 and likely to be intensively cultivated and fertilized.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

With operators holding off awaiting President Roosevelt's address and the Congress convening to-day, business in yesterday's American markets were restricted and movements were narrow. The address is likely to deal with the currency problem including Silver. Some revision in the Banking laws forcing more funds into trade, probably an additional taxation on liquor and a check on relief expenditure are also expected.

Foreign buying, especially by Bombay Houses characterised the cotton market. But the advancing trend was hindered by the determined attitude of operators to await developments in Washington and due to the consequent lack of follow up buying.

Besides, the liquidation in January Delivery and selling believed to be for the Government Agencies also appeared and checked the rising trend. Irregular movements were noticed towards the close. Some options closed at a rise of one to three points while the others experienced a setback of one to two points.

In Chicago, the grain market presented a downward trend owing to absence of support and Wheat prices closed at a loss of about a cent per bushel.

The Stock Exchange ruled firm and contrived to close slightly higher in spite of the fears of labour troubles in Steel industry.

PRICE MOVEMENT.

The market opened with a steady tone, May delivery being quoted at a small rise of one point to 12.80. The market was supported by foreign buying at the outset and hence, the advance continued and May finally touched 12.84+.05, the highest level for the day.

At this juncture the appearance of selling by Co-operative Association checked the advance and market gradually developed a downward trend. Liquidation in January was another distributing influence. Buying was in abeyance owing to the waiting attitude of operators and hence, market failed to withstand the sagging tendency. May position finally touched the lowest for the day at 12.77—.02.

Irregular movements were witnessed towards close But trade buying appeared and some of the positions closed. May was finally quoted at the lowest of the day 12.77—.02. The spot market finished at 12.85 without showing any change from the previous close

Receipts at all U S Ports amounted to 12,000 bales and exports 6,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market maintained a steady tone throughout and the rates for January and March closed at a small rise of one point to 12.59 and 12.72. The spot market closed unchanged at 12.91.

In Liverpool, the cotton market opened with a fairly steady tone, May position standing at 6.86, showing a rise of three points from the preceding day's close. Better advices from Bombay and Alexandria stimulated demand and the rate made a further advance touching the highest for the day at 6.89+.06. The opening level proved to be the lowest touched during the day.

For the rest of the session, market well maintained the advanced level though hedge selling and liquidation in January caused a temporary easiness Towards close trade supported the session whereby the rates steadied up and closed with May standing at 6.88+.05 The spot market finished at 5.86+.05.

INDIAN COTTON.

A firm price level was kept up throughout and the rates for January and March closed at 5.87+.05 and 5.84+.05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

In the Egyptian section irregular movements were noticed, Sakel January closing at a loss of one point to 8.64 while Upper January finished at a rise of three points to 7.66.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandrian market presented an active tone and prices closed higher Sakel January and Upper February closing at 15.99+.14 and 13.88+.05 respectively

BETTER DEMAND.

"Large retail distribution below cost prices is causing printers, converters, and wholesalers to cover for January-February requirements freely, with the result that sales of grey goods are heavily in excess of production and that prices are advancing. There are also positive indications of a broadening demand from large industrial consumers for the first time for many months"—"M. G. Cond."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10.32 a.m.) 12.84
N. Y. May Lowest (12.37 p.m.) 12.77
Liverpool May Highest (2.45 p.m.) 6.89
Liverpool May Lowest (Opening) 6.86

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables.—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America.—Cloth sales good for end year week, no cumbersome stocks primary markets: wholesale retail inventories cleaner than year ago.

England.—Fair cloth inquiry, but workable offers limited yarns slow Continent unchanged Estimate November world consumption American 1067 Consumption Europe off sharply from year ago others about same.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

12.07 p.m. Good tone.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone steady. Belated January liquidation offset by Bombay straddle buying. Speculation dormant. New Crop acreage expected around 3,40,00,000 which likely to be intensively cultivated and fertilized.

New York.—Believed considerable selling futures against spot cotton holdings by our Government checking advance.

New York.—Trade and Far East fair buyers. South and spot interests sold.

New York.—Liquidation and Co-operative Association hedge selling absorbed by trade buying and foreign buying. Market acting tired a little Advise purchases on weak spot.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. A. J. Buston and Co., Hemelryk Dept Liverpool.

Cotton think advance will continue trade demand continues absorb American offerings.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 2.

March 1935	12.70+01
May 1935	12.74+02
July 1935	12.84+03
October 1935	12.67
December 1935	12.72—01
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 2.

January 1935	12.59+01
March 1935	12.72—01
May 1935	12.79—02
Middling Spot	12.91

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 2.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6 5/16.

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 2.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.58
March 1935	12.74
May 1935	12.81
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.72
May 1935	12.79

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 2.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
January 1935	8.64
March 1935	8.64
May 1935	8.65
July 1935	8.67
October 1935	8.63
F.G.F. Spot	9.02

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 2.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.90
Fine (Good Staple)	6.05
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.20
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.77
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.92
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.07
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.84
Fine	3.94
Superfine	4.04
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.94
Fine	4.04
Superfine	4.14

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 2.

Linseed, Ta Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. sellers £9/7/6.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £11/13 9.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Jan Feb. sellers £12/1/3

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb sellers £11/17/6.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./ sellers £11/15/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Jan. 2.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Jan sellers 19/0

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 19/10 1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 3.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling U T D D 1/6 1/32 Jan-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mar-July
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 272 1/4
Banks selling D D 276 1/4
Banks buying T T 268
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 556
Banks buying D D 561
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 116 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 94 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/8 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 3rd inst.
Java/London 7 24 3/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 74.53 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 21.01 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.18 2nd inst.
London/Italy 57.46 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 12.25 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 2nd inst
London/New York 4.94 2nd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/4 2nd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Quiet.
Gold 27-0-10 1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/8 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/4 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 2nd inst
London Discounts 3 mos 7/16 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c
Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool Jan. 2.

	10.12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
January 1935 ..		6.92+05
February 1935 ..		6.91+05
March 1935 ..		6.91+05
April 1935 ..		6.89+05
May 1935 ..	6.87	6.88+05
June 1935		6.86+05
July 1935		6.85+05
August 1935 ..		6.80+05
September 1935 ..		6.77+05
October 1935 ..		6.74+05
November 1935 ..		6.73+06
December 1935 ..		6.77+05
Middling Spot ..		7.22+01

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Jan. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 2.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	94
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99 3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per. cent. ..	93-5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	109 3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	121
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
National Bank of India ..	43
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan 2.

	£
Copper Braziers	41 1/4
Yellow Metal	34 3/4
Spot-ter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	228-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 2.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.25
Amsterdam	7.27 1 4
Brussels	21.01
Madrid	35.93
Milan	57.46
Berne	15.18
Paris	73.53
Prague	118.00
T. T. London on New York Cross rate	4.94

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 2.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/6.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Jan. 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged
Bombay per cwt. "
Karachi per cwt. "

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 2.

Messrs. Bathiwala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com	4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	58
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	1/2
Electric Bond 5 del Prd.	35
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel. and Tel	106
Western Union Telg.	33-3/4
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	30 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	14
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R. R.	23
Union Pacific R. R.	107
Great North Prd.	16
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	26
Amr. Tobacco B.	85
Dupont de Nemours	97
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	38 1/4
American Smelting	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 3/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	45
International Harvester	44
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	30
General Motors	34
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 1/2
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	24
General Foods	33
National Dairy	17

Market firm although trading less active. Chase National Bank has declared a dividend of 70 cents ex-dividend on 14-1-1935.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 135 at Cross Rate 4.94.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 246/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.86 Rs. 51 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 246/8—New York May 12.77 Rs 51 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 2.

Broach A/M. 1935 Opening 246 1/2 Highest 247; Lowest 244; Closing 245 1/2

Oomra D/J. Opening 234; Highest 234; Lowest 231; Closing 233 1/2.

Oomra March Opening 229; Highest 229 1/4; Lowest 227; Closing 229 1/4.

Bengal D/J Opening 157 1/2; Highest 157 1/2; Lowest 155 1/2 Closing 157

Bengal March Opening 160 1/2, Highest 160 1/2 Lowest 159 1/2 Closing 160 1/2.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 29th Dec	12,615
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	410,988
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	380,518
Increase	30,350

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Java Spot F.	3 10 0
Ready Java	13 3 3
S. S. Transfield	3 9 6
N. D Shipment	3 8 6
January shipment	3 8 0
F. M. shipment	3 7 6
A. M. shipment	3 8 0
J. S shipment	3 10 6
Ready Kesar	13 10 0
Ready Sarava	13 4 0
Ready Purtabpur	13 3 0
Ready African	13 7 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 2.

March	1.86—.01
May	1.91
July	1.93
September	1.97+01

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 2.

February	11.82+.04
March	11.92+.02

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 2.

Silver—Market small business

Spot	24-5/8
Forward	24-3/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened steady to-day with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 247/12

Professional operators are now inclined to liquidate a portion of holdings but the general outside demand is keeping prices up. There was heavy long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 245. At this level the offerings were well absorbed and the market displayed steady tone and prices rallied to Rs. 246.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened firm at a rise of one point which influenced better enquiry in the local market and prices improved to Rs. 246/12. Later on Liverpool was reported one point down and there was heavy long liquidation which depressed prices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	245 8 0
Oomra D/J	234 4 0
Oomra March	230 0 0
Bengal D/J	156 4 0
Bengal March	159 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Jan 3

	Extra	Sprinc.	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	164	161	158	155	
Panjab	...	164	161	158	155	
Rajputana	...	164	161	158	155	
Oomra No. 3	244	241	238	234	...	
C P No. 1	260	257	254	250	...	
C P No. 2	251	248	245	241	...	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	177
Bengal Fine	155	167
Bengal F.G.	149	162
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155	167
Punjab F.G.	149	162
Wardha-Hingt	...	259
Nagpur Savner	...	259
Pundhurna	...	249
Yeotmal	...	246
Arvi	...	246
Ellichpur	...	244
Amraoti-Berar	230	240
Khamgaon	...	242/246
Mulkapur	...	238
Khandesh	224	238
Jalna/Sailu	229	239
Broach Fine	248	
Punjab/American	...	291
Punjab/American mix	...	276
Cambodia	...	311/316
Miraj/Sangli	...	241/251
Comota Good	...	246/256
Bagalkot	...	236
Kampala	401	...
Busoga	398	...
Jinja	396	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

		Since 1st September. 2 days	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.			
Khandesh		7,851	55,647
Central India		2,016	10,070
Barsi and Nagar		2,871	26,224
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,825	6,394
Berar		10,271	59,484
Central Provinces		2,182	15,848
Total Oomras		27,016	173,665
Dholera		5,941	41,225
N.-W. Provinces		1,093	7,943
Rajputana		173	2,183
Sind-Punjab		12,536	82,373
Broach		29	7,095
Coompta and Dharwar		1,032	23,563
Westerns-Northerns		398	18,580
Coconnada		...	73
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		...	24,587
Persian		...	2,186
American		...	3,587
Egyptian and African		987	71,319
Comilla Burma and other sorts		...	4
Total		49,205	480,073

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 27th Dec
Yesterday This year

In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	254	111,990
Japan and China	4,964	255,395
Coast Ports	125	7,513
Up-country by Rail	...	64,178
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	46,712
Total	5,343	46,628

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 3rd day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35

10-30	Rs. 249/8
12-30	Rs. 248/8
2-30	Rs. 249/8
4-30	Rs. 248

April-May
Highest 250/8
Lowest 247/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 2-1-35	3426000	5618000
Receipts yesterday 2-1-35	12000	34000
Exports to date 2-1-35	2490000	4207000
Stock at Ports 28-12-34	3115000	4137000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-12-34	909000	2175000
Stock at Liverpool 28-12-34	935000	1004000
Visible Supply 28-12-34	6817000	9237000
Quantity in Sight 28-12-34	6035000	8862000
Quantity out of Sight 28-12-34	4336000	6178000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Jan 3

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 34/12; Highest Rs. 35/4; Closing Rs. 34/13

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 40/10; Highest Rs. 41/10; Closing Rs. 41/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 25/6; Highest Rs. 25/14; Closing Rs. 25/10

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/2; Highest Rs. 26/12; Closing Rs. 26/6

Smart Rise In Favourite Shares

ACTIVE SPECULATIVE BUYING

Scarcity Of Offerings And Good Tone

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The local Share Bazar ruled firm to-day with active speculative buying and all favourite shares on the forward list recorded smart rise. The undertone of the market was good and there was scarcity of offerings.

There was a fairly good enquiry for cotton textile shares and Bombay Dyeing shares were in keen demand. Other Mill shares also improved in sympathy.

Hydro-electric shares ruled firm and in the absence of offerings prices registered sharp improvement. Tata Power, Andhra and Hydro shares displayed cheerful tone.

Tata Steel shares, the chief spot of speculative activity were strong to-day and defds as well as ordinary shares looked up. The general sentiment is in favour of further improvement and the market being highly speculative, it will be safe to buy on easy markets.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 3.

100 Ahm Ad.	303 12
500 Bom Cotton	55 0
520 Bombay Dyeing	937 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	32
100 Central India	346 4
100 Colaba	141 4
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Cresent	7 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 951, 952, 948, 956, 953, 957, 956, 957/8

Century 321, 318, 321

Central India 342, 341, 345, 346/4

Colaba 136, 140, 141/4

Kohinoor 228, 227, 231

New Great 210, 207, 208/12

Simplex 105, 103

Swadeshi 240, 237, 240, 241, 240/10

Bundi 35, 35/6

Indian Cement 370, 368, 370, 369/6

Tata Steel Dfd. 490, 492, 488, 496, 501, 507

Tata Steel Ord. 113, 112/4, 113, 112/8, 114, 113/8, 115/8, 116/4

Bombay Steam 311, 312

Bombay Burma 397, 396, 402, 401, 411/4

Tata Hydro 170, 171, 173/14, 174/6

Andhra 1670, 1667, 1675, 1682, 1685

Tata Power 1467, 1470, 1466, 1475, 1471, 1480, 1477, 1485, 1487/8

Tram 161/14, 163/2

250 Davis	60 0
250 Lawn	397 8
E D Sassoon	0 4 0
100 Finlay	132 8
100 Gokak	206
1000 Hindustan	1900 0
100 Indore	111 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	88 12
100 Kohinoor	331 4
250 Laxmi	356 4
100 Madhavji	13 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	80 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	208 12
100 Osmanshahi	70
100 Phoenix	315
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2320 0
50 Simplex	103 12
50 Swadeshi	240 10
50 Swadeshi	67 0
100 Swan	12 4
25 Tata	1,607 8
500 Vishnu	1035 0
1000 Western	

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	104 0
25-50 Central	35 6
500 Imp.	1,631 4
125-500 Imp. Country	412 8
50 100 India	121 0
5 Union	6 2

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	35 10
70 Gwalior	121 8
250 Indian	369 6
40 Katni Def.	1200 0
100 Katni Ord.	341 4
75 Okha	192 8
10 Punjab	26 12
100 Shahabad	347 8
70 United	69 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	14 0
15-75 New India	44 4
200 Oriental	4.350 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 6

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1685 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	163 2
100 Bom Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	11 8
do Karachi	213 2
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	174 6
100 Tata Power	1487 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	353 12
100 Ahm. Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	89 8
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	75 0
90 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91
100 Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	781 4

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	40 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	507 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	116 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Sugar XD	240 0
250 Bombay Steam	311 4
125 Bombay Burma	411 4
50 Bombay Burma Comty	131 14
8sh. Bri Petrol	3-15-6
50 Bombay Telephone	118 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	155 0
100 Ind. Radio Def.	530 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 3.

3 per cent G P N Sett 98/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/5

LOANS

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CASH

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1948 105/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1945 101/6
5 1/2 per cent 1939/40 109
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T. B. 102/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (VARIABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105
4 per cent M Dab 1974 104
5 per cent M Dab 1939 116
6 per cent M Dab 1951 127 4
6 per cent K P T 1938 107/4
6 1/2 per cent B T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened today at Rs 98/6 and after advancing to Rs. 98/11 declined to Rs 98 8 6 on profit-taking. At this level there was renewed demand and prices rose to Rs. 98/3. The tone was firm.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 3.

In the absence of any fresh news from the local silver market ruled quiet to-day with a limited business. The market opened at Rs. 66/1 and after declining to Rs 65/14 on long liquidation, prices rallied to Rs. 65/15. China markets were closed to-day. The gold market was fairly active with a better enquiry. Montreal silver market was easy on increased selling and prices closed 35 to 40 points down while July delivery was steady at a loss of 15 points.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 11 0
First settlement	65 15 0
First settlement Teji-mandi	1 8 0
Second settlement	66 4 0
Second settlement Teji-mandi	2 8 0
Ready gold	35 0 6
First settlement	35 1 0
First settlement Teji-mandi	0 5 0
Second settlement	35 2 0
Second settlement Teji-mandi	0 9 0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 2

May 0.98 1/2—1c
July 0.92 3/8—1 1/8c.
September 0.90 3/4—1 1/2c.

PRODUCE	RECEIPTS Bombay, Jan. 3. bales
Khandesh	7,851
Central India	2,016
Barsi-Nugger	2,871
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,825
Berar	10,271
Central Provinces	2,182
Dhollera	5,941
N.-W. Provinces	1,093
Rajputana	173
Sind Punjab	12,536
Broach	29
Comota-Dharwar	1,032
Western-Northerns	398
Egyptians	987
Total Cotton	49,205 bales.
Wheat	4,009 cwts.
Linseed	3,899
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	594
Gingellyseed	676
Poppyseed	142
Groundnuts	37,338
Castorseed	2,474
Rice	37,715
Myrabollams	1,918
Cottonseed	7,715
Gram	2,917
Jowar	332
Barley	314
Bajree	2,616 tons.
Coal	1,849

100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	511 4
100 Port Canning	382 8
15 Scindia	14 14
34 Tata Construction	91 0
25 Tata Oil	18 12

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c Andhra Vly	1331 6
7 p.c Bom Tram	82 0
5 p.c Central India	511 4
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	181 4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1400 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	181 7
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
5½ p.c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	385 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
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"We Have To Fight Our Own Weaknesses First"

Great Fighter For Country's Freedom

Abhyankar, "India's True Son", Died In Harness

Disciplined Soldier, He Responded To Congress Call At Critical Stage In Illness

Solemnity marked the funeral ceremony which was performed on Thursday morning of late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister, and President of the C. P. (Marathi) Congress Committee, Nagpur.

Mr. Abhyankar expired on Wednesday night following an operation for gangrene on his foot, which festered on account of diabetes from which he was suffering for a considerable time.

On Thursday morning, the funeral started from the residence of Dr. Deshmukh at Pedder Road, where the late Mr. Abhyankar was staying since his arrival in the city for medical treatment.

From the Congress House where the body was brought, an impressing procession was taken out which winded its way along the Girgaum Back Road, Lamington Road, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road, Chira Bazaar and thence to Sonepur where the last rites were performed.

Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Jamnalal Bajaj, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, K. F. Nariman, Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, Sirdar Thaman Singh and public men from Nagpur, including the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, former Governor of the Central Provinces and the Hon. Mr. Ramarao Deshmukh, an ex-Minister of the C. P. Government followed the procession which was attended by a large number of people.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the departed leader before the funeral pyre was lit by Dr. Abhyankar, the younger brother of the departed, and who was the principal mourner.

FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. K. F. Nariman speaking on the occasion said that Mr. Abhyankar, was a great fighter for the country's freedom who set an example to every one in the country. He might have differences with the Congress, but when it was a matter of discipline and obeying the Congress order no more faithful worker could be seen. India had lost, in the death of Mr. Abhyankar, a great patriot and the Central Provinces especially suffered a great loss which it would be hard to replace.

Even though late Mr. Abhyankar was laid up in bed with the foul disease of diabetes, continued the speaker, which ultimately proved fatal, he never flinched from rising to the occasion when the Congress called upon him to fight the Assembly elections Many were against his exertion at a critical stage in his illness, but brushing aside all other considerations he faithfully carried out the mandate of the Congress and fought the Assembly elections to a finish

Mr. K. P. Khadilker, Editor "The Nava Kal" paid glowing tributes to the selfless patriotism of the departed.

INDIA'S TRUE SON.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that Mr. Abhyankar hailed from Wardha and he proved a true son of India.

The Hon. Mr. Tambe observed, they had no doubt differences of opinion on several issues but Mr. Abhyankar remained a great and sincere patriot and he was loved by all the people. None of his opponents could deny his sincerity of purpose, and especially his sense of patriotism.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai felt deeply sorry for the sudden and unexpected passing away of his would-be colleague in the Assembly and the speaker had entertained hopes of having the support of an experienced veteran like Mr. Abhyankar.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande made touching references to the sturdy politics of the late Mr. Abhyankar and his unrelaxed perseverance with which he fought in the country's battle for freedom. The speaker thought that the Tilak School of politics which was in the present generation being represented by the three persons, Messrs. Abhyankar, Khadilker and the speaker had lost in the demise one of them, a powerful champion of country's cause.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Amid touching scenes, the funeral pyre was lit by Dr. Abhyankar.

Late Mr. Abhyankar, leaves behind him his wife and a number of children and relatives, besides a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

In memory of the departed leader, a public meeting was announced to be held to-day (Friday). As a mark of respect to the late leader, the National Flag was flown half-mast over the Congress House, as soon as the news of his demise was received in the city.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Nariman To Preside Over Function At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public condolence meeting to mourn the loss of the late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, President of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress member of the Legislative Assembly, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the open compound of the Congress House.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, K. P. Khadilkar, Dr. Rajabali Patel, Gangadharrao Deshpande, S. A. Brelvi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and others will address. Special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

NAGPUR MOURNS ABHYANKAR'S DEATH

Election Fight Strain Ends His Brilliant Career

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, President, C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress, who expired this morning, in Bombay, after prolonged illness was 49 years of age. He was born in Dhanodi, (Dist. Wardha) and educated in the city school and Morris College. Called to the Bar in 1909, he defended Mr. Asaf Ali in the sedition case at Delhi in 1910, and Dr. Choleker in another sedition case, at Nagpur, in 1920. He was a leading member of the Bar,

(Continued on page 8.)

Gathering Strength For Future Use

Tactics Changed

BUT FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE TO GO ON

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

"We have not given up the fight for freedom. We have merely changed the mode of fight. It is no use now going to jail or conducting a No-Tax Campaign.

"We have to fight our own weaknesses without coming into conflict with Government so that we may acquire the strength to fight when it is resumed," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a public meeting last evening in a village near Ahmedabad.

Proceeding he said, "True socialism lies in the development of the village industries." We do not want to reproduce in our country the chaotic conditions prevalent in the western countries consequent on mass production.—A. P.

"IT IS GREAT TRAGEDY"

Mahatma Grieved Over Abhyankar's Death

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

On hearing the sad news of the death of Mr. Abhyankar Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following wire to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj:—

"Mr. Abhyankar's death is a great tragedy. Console his wife and family. Tell her she must be brave if she would be worthy of a brave husband. I expect her to keep up traditions of service Mr. Abhyankar has bequeathed."
—United Press.

BAN ON FRONTIER WORKERS

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

Fresh notices under the Frontier Tranquillity Act have been served on a number of workers of the Peshawar District including Moulana Abdul Rahman Hiya, Bakshi Fakirchand, Lala Chela Ram Mehta and the three brothers of Harikishen and others directing them not to take part in any political activities, not to leave their respective localities and to report to the C.I.D. regularly at least once a week.

The notices are to remain in force till the end of the next year.
—United Press.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

EUROPEAN LADY SHOT DEAD

Fatal Accident Mars Picnic Party

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

According to a Bareilly message dated December 31 Mrs. Withers (30), wife of Lieutenant Withers of the Royal Engineers was accidentally shot dead in a Kashipur jungle where she had gone with a party of picknickers.

It is stated that the Barrack Resident Engineer of Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway had invited some of his friends to his place during the Christmas Week and the accident occurred while the party was camping in Kashipur jungle.

It is understood that one of the picnickers while trying to shoot a bottle after throwing it in the air accidentally shot Mrs. Withers who died on the spot.

The body was removed to the house of the Resident Engineer.

ERADICATING CORRUPTION

Chief Justice Discusses With Bar Association

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Hon'ble Chief Justice Young of Lahore High Court inspected the Local Court to-day, and for about two hours discussed with the members of Bar Association ways and means of eradicating corruption in the Courts and expediting justice.—United Press.

Late Mr. Abhyankar.

The mortal remains of Mr. Abhyankar, covered with wreaths of flowers before cremation.

The body of the late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar being taken in procession to the cremation grounds, followed by prominent local Congress leaders and other friends of the deceased.

Women Do Not Lag Behind Men

LESSONS OF KARACHI CONFERENCE

British Delegates Promise To Press Indian View In England

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

All delegates to the All-India Women's Conference are departing to-day either by boat or by train for their respective destinations. There is a general feeling of satisfaction among the delegates with the results of the Conference.

Rejection Of J.P.C. Report

Mrs. Asaf Ali observed that the rejection of the J. P. C. Report by the Conference clearly showed that women did not lag behind men in their love for the country. She added that women, by giving unequivocal support to Mahatma Gandhi's All-India Village Industries Association, have shown their determination to strengthen the links binding the classes and the masses.

Striking Features

She concluded by saying that a striking feature of the Conference was the unanimity with which women, without distinction of caste, creed or colour faced the problems confronting India.

"UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL"

What Women's Conference Has Shown

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Giving her impression of the Women's Conference, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said:

"The most important question before the Conference was the attitude towards the J. P. C. Report. The resolution and the statement unanimously adopted show that women were wholly dissatisfied with the report and we expressed our condemnation of the recommendations not only regarding women, but India as a whole in no uncertain terms. We have not swerved from our conviction that "united we stand, divided we fall."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has postponed her tour of the Punjab. She is leaving for Delhi to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

BRITISH DELEGATES PAY TRIBUTE

Promise To Press Indian View In England

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Dr. Maude Royden and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, the English delegates, interviewed, said that they had been very much impressed by the good organisation of the Conference and the careful way in which the members of the Standing Committee prepared the reports and resolutions. They opined that the speeches of the delegates were of a very high order showing both enthusiasm, practical experience and personal knowledge.

"We were very much impressed by the resolutions themselves which cover so many subjects and show the great interest Indian women were taking in social, educational and labour reforms. We note the great disappointment of women at the J. P. C. recommendations and we hope to be able to press for certain amendments that Indian women desire. It is unlikely that the new constitution which has been prepared could be altered in fundamental aspects, but we would seek to modify them so as to meet Indian women's wishes. We wish all success to the tremendous task of rural reconstruction."

Dr. Royden and Mrs. Ashby are flying for Delhi this afternoon.—A. P. Special.

Report Of Mysore State Constituency's Work Read At 9th Session

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The following annual report dealing with the work of the Mysore State constituency of the All-India Women's Conference during the year 1934 was read before the ninth session of the All-India Women's Conference by Mrs. Srt S. Nanjamma, Honorary Organising Secretary:—

"The Standing Committee of the Mysore State Women's Conference presents the ninth annual report. The activities of the Conference on Educational and Social reforms were carried on by the Standing Committee under the direction and guidance of Lady Mirza M. Ismail, who has been mainly, responsible for the inception of this Conference nine years ago. Since then the Conference has made great strides; its scope of work has increased, its activities have spread to every part of the State at least to every part of the Urban area of the State and it has now to be carried on more actively in rural areas in which indeed the heart of our nation beats.

WORK OF LAST FOUR YEARS.

For the first four years the annual sessions of the Conference were held at Bangalore with a view to have a firm ground and sufficient backing of all the women of the State. During these four years, a good deal of propaganda work was done and the ideals and aims of the Conference were explained. Thus, spade work, propaganda, creating an atmosphere favourable to the spread of our ideals, constituted the major portion of our work.

During the fifth year, the Conference began to feel that the actual holding of the annual sessions in different districts would help to put into practice the ideals of the Conference more quickly and enable women to see eye to eye the vast field of work that lay ahead of them and thus rouse them to a sense of their responsibility. So the subsequent annual sessions were held in Mysore Davangere, Tumkur and Shimoga. Now we are holding our ninth annual session once again at Bangalore to take stock of our work and recount our ex-

(Continued on page 9.)

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